The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,871. NEW SERIES. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864. Annual Subscription [illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in [illegible] ... Rs. [illegible]
[illegible] including postage ... [illegible]
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ... [illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible]
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... [illegible]
including postage ... [illegible]
For one month, delivered in Town ... [illegible]
including postage ... [illegible]
Single Copy for Cash ... [illegible]
Back Numbers ... [illegible]

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under ... Rs. [illegible]
Repetition ... [illegible]
First insertion, each line ... [illegible]
Second insertion ... [illegible]
Third and succeeding insertions ... [illegible]
Domestic Occurrences each ... [illegible]
Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, [illegible] Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is [illegible] Rupees.

BOMBAY.

Births.

CAREW—August 15th, at Colaba, the wife of C. O. B. Carew, Esq., of a daughter.

GLEAVE—August 15th, the wife of Mr. James Gleave, Manager of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, of a son.

UNDERWOOD—[illegible] at Baroda, the wife of Mr. J. H. Underwood, [illegible] Battery 15th Brigade Royal Artillery, of a son.

Death.

JONES—August 16th, at the European General Hospital, of consumption, Henry Jones, late engine-driver in the G. I. P. Railway, aged 29 years.

BENGAL.

Birth.

MORISON—At Calcutta, on the [illegible] August, the wife of John Morison, Esq., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw-Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 150 H. P., Captain [illegible], will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on [illegible] instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The Steam Ship BUSHIRE, [illegible] Tons, 180 H. P., Captain Betts, will be despatched on the above voyage twelve hours after arrival of the Foreign Mail.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 28th September, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also [illegible] sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Paterson, will be despatched on the 15th instant at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin, Tellicherry, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam—also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Another steamer will be despatched on the above voyage on 1st September.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE P. and O. Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,010 register. Has the greater part of her Cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For Freight, apply to R. T. DUNDAS, Esq., Superintendent P. and O. Company's Office, Rampart Row; or to BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, Church Gate Street, or at their Office in the above town, No. 25, Jegewan [illegible] Street.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, Fowler, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to [illegible] for their Cargo without delay, [illegible] at their [illegible] [illegible] deck [illegible] Package after it [illegible]

REMINGTON & Co. Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain Macdonald, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain M[illegible] will not be responsible for the condition [illegible] after it has left the ship's side. All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per [illegible] arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing the same will be landed at the risk and expense of consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents [illegible]

Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Queen of the Clyde*, Davie, master, from London, are requested to send off Boats as soon as possible the Ship to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees. Captain Davie will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck. All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Ca[illegible]

Bombay, 10th August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *John Melhuish*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand. Packages for which Boats are not alongside when required will be landed by the Captain at Consignees' risk [illegible]. He will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's side.

GREY & Co., Agents for the [illegible] *John Melhuish.*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *India* [illegible] are requested to send off Boats for their Goods, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees. Captain S[illegible] will not be responsible for any Package after it leaves the Ship's side.

ROBINSON [illegible], Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA is open to receive Deposits for two years, and not exceeding five years at seven per cent per annum, Interest payable half-yearly.

EDWIN [illegible], Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

EXCHANGE.—A Lieutenant in one of the New Line Regiments [illegible] wishes to Exchange [illegible] of the Rank, for England preferred. Address "H. S. G.," 1st Punjab Infantry, Abbottabad, [illegible], Punjab.

ON the 10th October next, the Chief Drawing [illegible] Brunswick Lottery, in which Prizes of [illegible] 14,000 [illegible] 10,500 [illegible] 5,000 [illegible] 100,000 [illegible]

[illegible]

11, [illegible]

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

[illegible] (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates [illegible] application to the [illegible] at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
[illegible], Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, [illegible]

[illegible] Secretaries [illegible]

Bruce Lane, Bombay, [illegible] August 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Allottees and purchasers of Shares in the above named Company will please take notice that the Share Certificates are ready for issue. It is requested that the Allotment Papers or Receipts may be endorsed to the effect that the holder has received a Share Certificate for each Share therein mentioned. As regards the Shares purchased at Auction, the Premium Receipt must be attached to the [illegible] for the first Call.

GEO. [illegible], [illegible] Secretaries.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on the 18th August, at 2 P. M., H.M.'s Brigantine "TIGRIS," Copper and Copper-fastened up to load line, Teak-built, with Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Tanks, Ballast, Fitting &c., as she stands on the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, 10th August 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED A GODOWN KEEPER having [illegible] taking charge of General Hardware. Apply by letter only, to "C. K.," *Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.—The East India Bank have this day [illegible] to the premises, No. 3, Hornby Row, next door to [illegible] Commissioner's. Bombay, [illegible] August 1864.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The Bombay Branch of this Bank will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY the 15th instant, at their Office, No. 31, Meadow Street. [illegible]

THOS. S. JONES, Agent.

DE RAYMONNET & Co.—NOTICE.—All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the above, are requested to send in their claims, or the amounts due by them, to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay.

POONA.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and at proportionate rates. No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East [illegible] 15th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on fixed deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th [illegible] 1864.

THE following passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.
For (2) two [illegible] Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (4) four Time-expired Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (30) thirty Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

3 months at 6 per cent.
6 " at 7 "
12 " at 8 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence, for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Plankings, Doors, Windows, and every description of joinery in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any Wood.

Orders will be received [illegible] date.
For estimates and other particulars apply to
EX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumen Paper.

All other Chemicals and [illegible] to be had of
[illegible]OMBIE AND SONS.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PESTONJEE JEVAJEE MEHR and CURSETJEE JEVAJEE MEHR, in the firm of J. [illegible] SONS, of Bombay, have ceased by Mutual Consent on the 31st July 1864. All debts due to the above firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE MEHR, who will carry on business under the same name and style of JEVANJEE'S SONS, as before.

MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE.
PESTONJEE JEVAJEE.
CURSETJEE JEVAJEE.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Materials of the Government Buildings, known as "Military Staff Buildings," in Church Street, Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 2nd of September 1864.

The terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

[illegible]OTT, Collector.

Bombay, [illegible]

[illegible] 2nd August 1864.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—KIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants, [illegible] recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous [illegible] more nourishing and digestible than any other, made ready for use without trouble in two minutes, prevents acidity and wind.

Agents for [illegible]
TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—To be [illegible] the erection of Bridges and Approaches [illegible] Office, [illegible] Grant Road, Breach Candy, and [illegible] Point Roads.

2. Plans and Specifications may be seen and [illegible] obtained, at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office up [illegible], on which forms only will tenders be received.

3. Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders for Over Bridges," will be received [illegible] August instant.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN B. [illegible]ANE, Manager.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 2nd August 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપ ઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

घी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसो[illegible] लिमाइड

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. [illegible] PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of [illegible] India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on overdue Calls, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co., 2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that [illegible] opened the above premises [illegible] of the following Goods which are now Ready [illegible]. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks [illegible] ing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and [illegible] Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year [illegible] winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal [illegible] London Exhibition 1862, and P. C. & Co. [illegible] Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price [illegible] to 450 Rupees.

[illegible] Watches, English and Geneva [illegible] Gold [illegible] the very best kinds.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards [illegible] 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche [illegible] cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Scented Soaps [illegible] Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomade [illegible]

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also [illegible] and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand [illegible] viz. the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle [illegible] obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle [illegible]

A stock of Nicole Frère's Musical Boxes—[illegible] and Wood Cases, playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes [illegible]

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Nov[illegible] published by the Religious Tract Society [illegible] selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' [illegible] made Boots and Shoes.

[illegible] Portmanteaus in solid Leather and brazil [illegible] Overland Trunks, Japanned and air-tight [illegible] every description for Ladies and Gentlemen [illegible] Under-clothing for Ladies and [illegible] Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk [illegible] and Wool ditto, also the Material for making [illegible] Shirt and Collars.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF [illegible] & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and [illegible] are hereby informed, that on MONDAY [illegible] at Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, [illegible] of goods commenced [illegible] for the benefit of the [illegible] the late firm of [illegible] has been [illegible] Official Assignee [illegible] of the Bombay [illegible]

List of Goods.

[illegible] Electro Plated Ware. [illegible] Fancy Articles from Elkington [illegible] of Stationery, Portable writing [illegible] Dressing Cases With Chubb's Locks [illegible] Albums, Penknives and Scissors [illegible] Stereoscopes and Cartes de Visite [illegible] Books, Combs, Sponges [illegible] Perfumery, Yellow and Fancy Soaps [illegible] A small selection of Silks and Muslins [illegible] Ladies and Children [illegible] small Umbrellas [illegible] Powder Flasks, and Shot Pouches, Brandy [illegible] Riding Whips, Chamois Leather [illegible] Bags and [illegible] Patent [illegible] Tucker's Wall Lamps, French Patent [illegible] Billiard Cloths and Billiard Balls, & Family [illegible] a few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Dec[illegible] One First Class Grand Square Piano, "[illegible]lard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pian[illegible] Iron Easy Chairs.

A good assortment of Oilman Stores just [illegible] table and Flower Seeds also just opened [illegible] a small quantity of Wines and [illegible] other Sundries.

Bombay, 5th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.

Bombay 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 29th instant for Reclaiming Ground between the Wellington Pier and the Dock Yard.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 5 per cent. from the party whose Tender may be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for rejection of Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, 9th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY the 30th day of August, for the supply by contract of One Hundred Thousand Tons of Broken Stone or Road Metal.

The specification, printed form of tenders, and all particulars connected with where and how the metal should be stacked, can be had on application at the Surveyor's Office.

A deposit of 2 per cent. should accompany each tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and 8 per cent. more will be required from the contractor whose tender may have been accepted as security for the due performance of the contract. Sealed specimens, measuring two cubic inches, to accompany each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
W. C. BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 8th August.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works:—

1,000	Perforated Stones of sizes	2·0 by 1·3 by 0·7
1,000	Sidestones	2·6 by 1·0 by 0·5
500	Do.	5·6 by 1·0 by 0·5
1,000	Do.	2·0 by 1·0 by 0·5
3,000	Kerbstones	3·0 by 1·0 by 1·3
3,000	Kerbstones	1·6 by 1·0 by 1·3

and other Wooden and Iron Materials. Descriptive accounts of the Materials will, in the mean time, remain open for inspection at this Office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required to accompany each tender to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
W. C. BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 8th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay, is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for Scavenging the Town for three years, commencing from the 1st October next, agreeably to specifications, copies of which may be seen at this office up to TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, after which date no more tenders will be received.

For the above purpose the Town and Island of Bombay will be divided into five districts and each district must be tendered for separately.

No tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of One Hundred Rupees as a proof that the tender is made *bona fide*, and such sum will be forfeited if the party whose tender is accepted fails to fulfil the conditions of agreement.

Parties whose tenders are not accepted will have the above amount returned to them.

Each contractor will be required to enter into a bond with two approved sureties in the sum of five thousand Rupees for the cleansing, and two thousand Rupees for the watering in each District, for the due performance of the several contracts, and the consent in writing of the parties proposed as sureties must be enclosed with each tender.

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
W. C. BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 8th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Bank's premises, No. 40, Medow Street, on SATURDAY the 10th September next, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 9th instant, viz.:—

1.—That Clause XXIV. of the Articles of Association be altered so that the following scale of transfer fees shall, for the future, be chargeable instead of the present transfer fee of one Rupee per transfer:—

1 to 5 Shares	1 Rupee.
6 to 10 "	1½ "
11 to 15 "	2 "
16 to 20 "	2½ "
21 and upwards	2 Annas per Share.

2.—That Clauses LXXXIX. and XCII. be amended so as to enable the Board of Directors to charge and recover Interest on Calls in arrear at such rates as the Directors [illegible] from time to [illegible] determine upon.

[illegible] CURSETJEE NOWROJEE [illegible] CAMA, NOWROJEE [illegible] NOWROJEE POCHAJEE [illegible] of the Bank.

[illegible] the Directors be Rupees [illegible] to be divided according [illegible]ves.

[illegible] appointed, whose remuneration [illegible] for each per annum.

[illegible] Esq., of the firm of Messrs. [illegible] ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., of [illegible] be appointed Auditors.

[illegible] of Directors,
[illegible] J. PRINGLE, Manager.
[illegible] 1864.

[illegible]ING CORPORATION.

[illegible] Rs. 20 PER SHARE.

[illegible]BY GIVEN, that the Directors [illegible] Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, [illegible] Shareholders in Bombay at the [illegible] Rampart Row on Wednesday the [illegible] Interest will be charged on unpaid [illegible] per cent. per annum. The Pro[illegible] be produced that payment of [illegible] thereon.

By order of the Directors,
[illegible]THONY MORRIS[illegible], Agent.
[illegible] 1864.

[illegible] AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, [illegible] General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, [illegible] Spinning and Weaving Company's [illegible] executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, [illegible] ment or Apparatus made for the [illegible] Iron, Brass or Wood executed. Ma[illegible] made to [illegible] Cutlery and [illegible] repaired, &c. &c. [illegible] and Rifles and Revolver Pistols [illegible] receiving their work.

[illegible]HE BOMBAY AND COAST [illegible] COMPANY (LIMITED).—[illegible] *of Rupees in 5,000 shares of* [illegible] *to increase. Promoted and* [illegible] *Bombay Joint Stock Corporation.*

[illegible] Company [illegible] established [illegible] of Coffee and other Agricultural [illegible] of India.

[illegible] Stock Corporation (Limited) has [illegible] four valuable Coffee Estates [illegible] price of three Lacs of Rupees and [illegible] propose to transfer [illegible]

[illegible] 900 or [illegible] a Share will be [illegible] the remainder within five years.

[illegible] until payment. [illegible] Company and will by two [illegible] the Company [illegible] management of the [illegible] guarantee [illegible] the purpose [illegible] end of the term [illegible] the Estates [illegible]

[illegible] per annum [illegible] fourth to be [illegible] between the [illegible]

[illegible] the Company a certain [illegible] the Capital first paid [illegible] of five years [illegible] Estates which [illegible] give very large return [illegible] per cent. [illegible] given to persons who [illegible] holders of shares in [illegible] (Limited.) [illegible] to the Corporation, [illegible] of cancelling allotments [illegible] be not taken up. [illegible] addressed to the Manager [illegible] (Limited.) [illegible] after the 20th instant.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 75 per share has been made and that the same is payable at the Bank of Hindostan on or before the 31st day of August instant.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES F. KELLY, Chairman.

Bombay, 11th August, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—From and after the 20th instant, water will be supplied to the Shipping by the undersigned under contract with the Municipal Commissioners. Price Rs. 5 per Ton.

Orders registered at the Company's Office 1, Marine Street. Forty-eight hours notice required.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે લેનડીંગ એન્ડ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

मुंबई ल्यांडिंग अणि शिपींग कंपनी लिमिटेड.

THE Final Call of Rs. 300 per Share was due at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. on the 15th instant. Shareholders are requested to pay their Calls and exchange their Receipts for Share Certificates which are now ready for delivery.

By order of the Directors,
HENRY BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.

8, Hornby Row, 16th August 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL S. S. COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Apollo Street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 15th August 1864.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix remuneration for the same.

By order of the Board of Directors,
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. HUR[illegible] HURKYSHUNKER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted with Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMON, and CURRIM MAHOMED SULLIMON, of Bombay, Memons, to sell to them, free from incumbrances, all that piece or parcel of vacant Ground, situate, lying, and being at Parell, in the Town and Island of Bombay, part of which stands in the name of Dewjee [illegible], in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. [illegible], and the other part whereof stands in the books of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia Furendar under No. 15, all which Land contains by admeasurement 6,8[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on or towards the North and East by a piece of land belonging to Ardaseer Hormusjee, on or towards the West by a piece of land belonging to Nowrojee Jamsetjee, and on or towards the South by the public road, and that all persons having any claim thereon are required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, Solicitors for the Purchasers, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all those persons will be presumed to have waived their claims (if any) and the purchase will thereupon be completed.—Dated this 10th day of August 1864.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for the Purchasers.

NOTICE.—From and after the 20th instant Merchants having permanent deposits with the Custom House can pay Customs duties up to the amount of such deposit by Cheques upon the Bank of Bombay.

The Cheques must be made payable to the "Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D., or bearer, and crossed "Bank of Bombay."

Cheques otherwise worded, or Cheques [illegible] will not be received, and the Cheques to be used must be those printed and issued by the Bank of Bombay.

G. W. INVERARITY,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 13th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE have retired from the Firm of EDULJEE PALLONJEE and BROTHERS, and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE of the said Firm have ceased from [illegible] the 11th August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to [illegible] Firm and all Liabilities will be collected and paid by the only remaining Partner, EDULJEE PALLONJEE, who will carry on the same business by the name and style of EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE.
DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE.
HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING & BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors a third Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share will be payable by the Shareholders of the Bank at its Offices on or before the 10th September next.

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on all overdue Calls and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BHASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Annundavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of Lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE,
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL THREE LACS OF RUPEES.—*With Power to Increase. In 600 Shares of Rupees 500 each.*

Directors.

J. R. [illegible]SON, Esq., Chairman.
H. [illegible], Esq., (of Messrs. Lecot & Co.)
P. MACFADYEN, Esq., (of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.)
MUNCHERJEE [illegible], Esq., (of Messrs. P. B. Cama & Co.)
EDWARD D. [illegible], Esq., (of Messrs. C. J. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitors.
Messrs. [illegible], BROCKMAN and PRICHARD.
Bankers.—ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Auditor.—J. F. MOIR, Esq.
Consulting Engineer.—G. BRUNTON, Esq., M. Inst. C. E.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Messrs. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The signal success which has attended the Brunton's Patent Hydraulic Presses in Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee and other places has induced the Directors of the Madras Company under agreement with the Patentee, to supply the great want existing in Calcutta of efficient means of pressing the rapidly increasing quantity of Jute and Cotton exported from that Presidency.

Land, Building and Machinery.

The Directors are in treaty for a suitable plot of Land whereon to erect Four Presses worked by a 30 H. P. Engine and capable of turning out from five to six hundred Bales per diem. The Machinery has been ordered, and will be made under the direct superintendence, and with the latest improvements of the Patentee.

Probable Profits.

The Exports of Jute and Cotton from Calcutta for the past [illegible] amount to nearly *one Million Bales.* The pressing of only a moderate share of which will yield a very handsome return on the outlay. Notwithstanding the position of Calcutta as the Capital of British India, it has at present no Presses capable of competing with those now about to be introduced either in rapidity of outturn, power of compression, or economy [illegible]. The saving in measurement alone will, with the [illegible] Freight usually ruling in Calcutta, be certain to [illegible] decided preference to this Company.

Capital.

The Capital proposed to be raised is Three Lacs of Rupees, of which the Directors trust it will not be necessary to call up more than two-thirds.

An efficient Direction is in course of organization in Calcutta and Three Hundred Shares will be reserved for allotment at that Presidency.

Applications for Shares to be made, on or before noon of the 31st August, to Messrs. R. Brown Mackay and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. C. J. Robinson and Co., Madras; Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Bombay; after which none will be received.

Letters of allotment will be issued immediately thereafter.

A call of Rupees 50 per share on allotment will be payable at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Due notice will be given of the remaining calls, which will be made at intervals of not less than three months, in sums not exceeding Rupees 100 per Share.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 9th August 1864.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED.)

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me ——— shares in the Brunton's Patent Press Company, Calcutta, (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit and calls in respect of the shares allotted when due; and I authorise you to place my name in the register for the number of shares allotted.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Name in full.
Profession or occupation.
Address.
Date.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Richard Willis, Esq., of Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Andrew [illegible], Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
A. F. Wallace, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
John L. Scott, Esq., of Finlay, Clark & Co.
Samuel L. [illegible], Esq., Solicitor.
Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
Manager.—A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority.

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted at current rates.

Deposits are received for fixed periods, the present rates are

For 3 months ....5 per cent.
6 do. ....7 "
12 do. ....8 "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours ....10 to 4.
Saturdays ....10 to 1.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horse nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunch[illegible]. Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, [illegible], and Foot Baths. [illegible] Sized Oval and Round for Children. [illegible] " " with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small [illegible]:—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain "	½ Abernethy.
[illegible]	½ Captain.
[illegible]	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Macaroons.	German Rusks.
[illegible]	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Revolvers by Colt and Adams.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, [illegible], and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.
Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles new and second-hand.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H P Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
1 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
10 H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boilers.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 8 in. by 16 in. Cylinder.
2 1 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. do.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 12, 16 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre, 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe.
Single and double-acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
4 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses, various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
Brass Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 ins. Timber.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

Rock and Moselle—Sparkling, Superior.
Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in cases complete.
Cartridge Cases, &c.

14, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Magnums at Rs. 10. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's best India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 19th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received ex-*Clamerden*, at Rs. 24 per Dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

Jules Mumm & Co.

THE Autograph Brand of the above well known Firm is the first quality of their SPARKLING DRY CHAMPAGNE, prepared expressly for this Market, and shipped only to

JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.,
Oak Lane. Sole Agents for Messrs. J. M. & Co.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 25
" Otard, Dupuy's 1857	" 24
" Old Champagne Cognac	" 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	" 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	" 24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	" 30
" Gerothwold's	" 23
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	" 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	" 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	" 17
" The first growths	" 30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY,
HAVE NOW ON SALE

Brand's Crown Sherry, "Amontillado"	30	Rs. p. doz.
Noilly, Pratt and Co.'s Vermouth	18	"
Exshaw's No. 1 Brandy	34	"
Prince of Wales do. No. 1 quality	30	"
Do. do. do. " 2 "	24	"
Do. do. do. " 3 "	20	"
Mumm's Champagne, Quarts	40	"
Hollands Gin, in Square Bottles, at 18, 28 & 30		"

Sperm Candles, for Carriage and Table use, of a most superior quality, in lb. Packets.
Steel's Marine and Yellow Soap, in Boxes.
Salad Oil, in Pints and Quarts.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
" " " Pints	" 14 " "
Old Pale Cognac	" 20 " "
Fine very old Do.	" 36 " "
Sauterne	" 20 " "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 16th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.	Per dozen.
St. Estèphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Rs. 12
St. Julien do. do.	18
Pauillac do. do.	25
Pontet Canet do. do.	35
COGNAC.	
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal ... Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red ... Pale Dry	"	"	30
Bronze do. / White do. / Brown do. — Good Dinner Wines	"	"	24
Yellow do.	"	"	22
MADEIRA, very old	"	"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	"	"	30
Do. Do. ... Pints	"	"	15
Red Seal ... Quarts	"	"	24
Do. ... Pints	"	"	[illegible]
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	"	"	34
Do. Leoville	"	"	28
St. Julien	"	"	32
Medoc	"	"	16
Do. ... Pints	"	"	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	"	"	45
Do. Do. ... Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	"	"	45
Do. Do. ... Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	"	"	41
Do. Do. ... Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ... Quarts	"	"	44
Do. Do. ... Pints	"	"	20
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still {By Deinhard / Moselle {and Jordan	"	"	30
HOCK / MOSELLE ... Pints	"	"	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH,			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE ... Quarts	"	"	21
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	"	"	12
CURACOA	"	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	"	42
CHERRY BRANDY ... Pints	"	"	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30			
RUM ... Fine old Jamaica	"	"	20
GIN—OLD TOM ... S. Booth & Co.	"	"	21
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	"	"	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	"	"	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	"	"	21
ORANGE BITTERS in Stopped Bottles Quarts	"	"	18
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	"	"	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ... Pints	"	"	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ... Pints	"	"	14
Do. Cordial Do. ... Quarts	"	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
[illegible] Beer in Quart and Pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND [illegible] ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum,	Rs. 80 0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	30 0
Do. " Crown	30 0
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30 0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	29 0
Do. Green Seal	29 0
Do. Vino Fino	29 0
Do. Red Seal	32 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33 0
Claret Light Capsule	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

ST. A[illegible]
THA[illegible]

THE Patent Fold[illegible] German Silver, is [illegible] whether in or out of [illegible] The Cards and Overla[illegible] no springs but noth[illegible] liable to derangemen[illegible]
The Carte de Visite Vi[illegible] strument constructe[illegible] ciple, and upon [illegible] turns itself into pos[illegible] receptacle for about [illegible] when closed has [illegible] Album [illegible]
Pincher's Patent Stamp[illegible] venient apparatus for [illegible] or any other article [illegible]
NEW PICTURES [illegible]
Shakespear's bust in the [illegible]
Shakespeare's House (Ext[illegible]
Ann Hathaway's Cottage [illegible] of Shakespeare's wife [illegible]
Church of the Holy Trini[illegible]
A[illegible]on [illegible]
Interior of Shakespeare's [illegible]
Shakespeare's School and [illegible]
Room in which the fa[illegible] born [illegible]
Shakespeare's House gar[illegible]
Stratford on Avon Church[illegible]
Church of the Holy T[illegible] yard [illegible]
Rampart Row.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. ti[illegible]

At Rs. 1 per, or 11 per doz.

Vegetable
Hare
Rabbit
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Green Peas
Ox Tail
Salmon
Hotch Potch
Kidney
Veal
Chicken

All the above Soups require[illegible] water before being used.

TREA[illegible]

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla [illegible]

CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—POGSON'[illegible] POWDER cures these painful [illegible] with remarkable celerity. It is [illegible] prescribed for infants and child[illegible] and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and [illegible] always be obtained at our establi[illegible] culla, and Poona. TREACH[illegible]

THE COLONIAL LIFE A[illegible] COMPANY.—Established [illegible] Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, [illegible]
London, 3, Pall Ma[illegible]

The Local Board at Bombay are [illegible] proposals and issue policies withou[illegible] Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for In[illegible] tions as to residence in other parts o[illegible]

Immediate reduction of Premium [illegible] turn to Europe, without Medical C[illegible]

Premiums received in any part [illegible] Agencies have been established, an[illegible] or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Compa[illegible]
Accumulated Fund [illegible]
Subsisting Assurances, upwards [illegible]

Further information will be supp[illegible] Offices and Agencies.

By order of [illegible]
CARDWELL, P[illegible]
Agents and Secretaries to [illegible]

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of [illegible] TOGRAPHS, contains in addition [illegible] of Costumes and Characters, Views in [illegible] Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jo[illegible] zerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, K[illegible] the latter with descriptive Letter Press, [illegible]

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustra[illegible] Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and [illegible] of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poon[illegible] Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the und[illegible] whom all applications for any of the above shou[illegible]

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRA[illegible]

HERBERT & Co., RAMPA[illegible]

BOOK DEPARTMEN[illegible]

Barney, General History of Music from t[illegible] Ages, 4 vols. 4to. plates by Bartolozzi a[illegible] ani, fine copy... "Dr. Burney gave dignity to the chara[illegible] musician by joining with it that of the [illegible] philosopher."—Sir W. Jones.	[illegible]
Paul Bedford ...	[illegible]
Bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch; each ...	[illegible]
The Life of Jesus, by E. Renan ...	[illegible]
Recommended to Mercy ...	[illegible]
The Modern Confectioner ...	4 12
Anderson's Mercantile Correspondence ...	3 0
Bull's hints to Mothers for the management of Health ...	3 12
The Jest Book, the choicest anecdotes and sayings selected and arranged by Mark Lemon ...	1 8
Experiments on Wrought Iron and Steel—Results of an experimental enquiry into the tensile strength and other properties of various kinds of Wrought Iron and Steel; by D. Kirkaldy ...	13 8
Robinson Crusoe, the life and adventures of; by Daniel De Foe with a Portrait and 100 Illustrations ...	25 0
Hans Andersen's Tales and Stories ...	4 8
A Strange Story by the author of my Novel ...	5 12
The Young Man's Companion or a Book of knowledge ...	12 0
Hand Book of Specifications ...	49 0
Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary ...	5 0
Webster's English Dictionary ...	12 0
The Pilgrim's Progress from this world to that which is to come ...	
The Family Prayer Book ...	10 [illegible]
Female life in Prison ...	5 0
May you like it; by Revd. Tayler ...	1 8
The Recreations of a Country Parson ...	4 0
Thackeray, the Humorist and the man of letters ...	6 0
The Dead Secret; by W. Collins ...	4 0
Basil ———; by W. Collins ...	5 0
The Woman in White; by W. Collins ...	4 8
The Old Helmet; by the author of "Wide, Wide, World." 2 vols ...	6 0
Brother Help, the Heroism of humanity and benevolence ...	5 0
The Young Woman's Companion in all her social relations ...	2 0
The Ocean, the River and the Shore ...	6 8
The Boys' and Girls' Illustrated Gift Book ...	3 12
Stanton Grange; or at a private Tutor's; by Revd. Atkinson ...	5 0
The History of the British Navy from the earliest period to the present time; by Yonge. 2 vols ...	32 0
The Illustrated Exhibitor ...	15 0
The Story of the Guns ...	5 8
Diary of a Pedestrian in Cashmere and Thibet ...	16 0
No Church; by the author of High Church ...	3 12
East Lynne; by Mrs. H. Wood ...	4 8
The Old Lieutenant and his Son ...	2 12
Counsel and Comfort ...	
Knowledge for the Time; by John Timbs ...	3 12
Industrial Biography, Iron Workers and Tool makers; by S. Smiles ...	4 8
Hymns in Prose for children; by Mrs. Barbauld ...	5 0
[illegible] of Women; by [illegible] ...	10 [illegible]
The Horse in the Stable and the Field ...	10 8
A [illegible] ...	12 0
Shakespeare, edited by H. Staunton in 4 vols ...	31 8
A Cruise upon Wheels ...	4 8
From Matter to Spirit ...	6 8
Health and Disease; by Dr. Ridge ...	9 0
Lady Audley's Secret ...	4 8
The Calamities and Quarrels of authors ...	3 0
The Destiny of Nations as indicated in Prophecy ...	
Old English Ballads ...	15 0
The Ingoldsby Legends or Mirth and Marvels ...	16 0
Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers and other Poems; by W. E. Aytoun, D.C.L. ...	16 0
The Parables of our Lord; illustrated by J. E. Millais ...	15 0
The Rise of the Dutch Republic ...	5 0
Travels and Adventures of an Officer's Wife in India, China, and New Zealand ...	3 12
Marmaduke Merry, the Midshipman: or my early days at Sea ...	3 8
Vacation Tour at the Antipodes ...	3 12
The Curate and the Rector ...	3 8
Beginning Life ...	2 10
The Invasion of the Crimea 2 vols ...	24 0
The Channings; by Mrs. H. Wood ...	4 0
John Marchmont's Legacy; by the Author of Lady Audley's Secret, &c. &c. &c. 3 vols. ...	25 0
What will he do with it? ...	5 10
Leisure Hours in Town ...	3 12
Macaulay's History of England. 2 vols., each ...	3 12
Frank Fairleigh ...	1 14
Lewis Arundel ...	2 8
Harry Coverdale's Courtship ...	1 14
The Ice Maiden ...	3 8
The Nest Hunters ...	3 12
Africa and Africans—Macbrair. Illustrated ...	4 8
The Fairy Book. Illustrated ...	3 8
Tales of a Wayside Inn. Morocco, Gilt ...	4 8
The Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of the English language; by Nuttall ...	6 0
Reminiscences of the Opera; by Lumley ...	12 0
Jacob Bendixen the Jew; by Mary Howitt ...	1 8
The Derby Day; or won by a Neck ...	1 2
Haunted Hearts; by the author of the "Lamplighter." ...	1 8
The Cruise of the Daring; by Captain Armstrong ...	1 8
The Belle of the Village; by John Mills ...	1 8
The Sailor Hero:—or the Frigate and the Lugger; by Capt. Armstrong ...	1 8
Secret Service; or recollections of a City Detective ...	1 8
The Life and Adventures of a clever Woman; by Mrs. Trollope ...	1 8
Spirit-Rapping in Glasgow in 1864: a true Narrative; by one of those present ...	1 [illegible]

N. B.—The largest collection of Cheap Novels are to be found in the Book Department:—buying a dozen at a time a discount is given.

August, 1864. HERBERT [illegible]

ISEMENTS.

PRESS COMPANY [illegible] Ordinary General Meet- [illegible] pany will be held at [illegible] DNESDAY, the 24th [illegible]
LECKIE & Co.,
[illegible] taries and Treasurers.

E.—The Office of [illegible] ming vacant by the [illegible] willing to accept [illegible] with the Chairman [illegible] the Committee,
ONE, Secretary.
6th August 1864.

[illegible] vited for the con- [illegible] Bunder for Messrs. [illegible] Specifications, &c. can [illegible] on the premises [illegible] On and after the [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible]
McCLELLAND.

(LIMITED.)—NO- [illegible] General Meeting of this [illegible] office of the undersigned, [illegible] on WEDNESDAY the [illegible] consider a proposition to [illegible] Articles of association:— [illegible] there shall be five Direc- [illegible]
Board of Directors,
ER, COOPER & Co.,
[illegible] taries and Treasurers.

[illegible] ntioned Articles will [illegible] ion, at the Works of the [illegible]), at Bassein, on FRIDAY [illegible] horse power. [illegible] Gun Metal Plungers and [illegible] ting complete. [illegible] &c., complete, and with [illegible] and Building Company. [illegible] ting, Bar, Rod, and Plate and [illegible] and Country), Iron and [illegible] Country Hides, Bottles, [illegible] 0 Gallons Vats, more or less [illegible] ND [illegible] , Masts, &c., complete.

[illegible] T OF JUDICATURE AT [illegible] BAY.
[illegible] —EQUITY SIDE.)
[illegible] NOWROJEE DA [illegible] Complainants.
[illegible] Defendants.

[illegible] Decree made in this Cause, [illegible] day of July 1863, all persons [illegible] of DADABHOY COWASJEE MISTRY, [illegible] Inhabitant, deceased, the Intes- [illegible] this Cause mentioned, are pe- [illegible] in person or by their solicitors, [illegible] of September next, to come in [illegible] are Mr. W. H. [illegible], So- [illegible] and Mr. JOHN M [illegible] FARLANE, [illegible] at the Office of Mr. W. H. [illegible] Row, Bombay, or in default [illegible] from the benefit of the said [illegible] day of August 1864.
[illegible] , Complainants' Solicitor.
[illegible] GREEN, Defendants' Solicitors.

ON THE ESPLANADE.— [illegible] previous Advertisements, Messrs. [illegible] been directed by the Government [illegible] 2 o'clock P.M., on FRIDAY the [illegible] Auction, on Building Leases for [illegible] following plots of Ground on the [illegible]
[illegible] situate in Hornby Row.
[illegible] 10 ,, Rampart Row.
[illegible] 15 ,, near the corner of Rampart Row and Rope Walk Row.
[illegible] frontage of about 40 feet towards [illegible] Fort, and an average depth of [illegible] superficial area of 622 yards or there- [illegible] will be offered for sale separately, [illegible] at the discretion of the vendors. [illegible] of the purchase money to be paid [illegible] sale, and the remainder within ten [illegible] signing the agreement for lease. [illegible] place in the large Upper Store Room, [illegible] leading to the Mechanics' [illegible] the Government Dockyard. [illegible] with draft form of agreement of [illegible] of sale may be seen at the Office of the [illegible] Committee, near the Government Coo- [illegible] Bombay, from the 18th instant.
By order,
J. TRUSSHAWE,
[illegible] etary to the Rampart Removal Com-

[illegible] HEREBY GIVEN, that MOROBA [illegible] and ATMARAM RAMCHUNDER- [illegible] Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted [illegible] PURSHOTUM and [illegible] also both of Bombay, [illegible] all that Message, Tenement, or [illegible] Hummoomun Cross Street, in [illegible] by the name of [illegible] Bombay, standing on Farendary [illegible] belonging to Narayen Kessowjee and Pan- [illegible] and containing by admeasurement [illegible] yards or thereabouts, and Messuage, Tene- [illegible] assessed by the Collector of Assessment [illegible] ground is assessed [illegible] under No. 22, and bounded as fol- [illegible] on the East partly by a well in the said [illegible] and partly by [illegible] Street called the Old [illegible] on the South by the property [illegible] All persons [illegible] Title, Claim, Demand, or Interest in [illegible] said property so agreed to be sold as [illegible] part thereof, by way of Mortgage, In- [illegible] or otherwise, are hereby required to [illegible] in writing to the undersigned at [illegible] Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 16th day of August 1864.
C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors for the Purchasers Thacker Khimjee Pursho- [illegible] and Thacker Goculdass Morarjee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that TRICKER [illegible] NUNDOO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying, and being at or near the Elphinstone Road or Parell Road, in the Mahim District, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, which said piece of Ground is assessed by the Foras Land Commissioners under No. 1255, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay for ground rent of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Ground under No. 89, and is bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Govind Nana Thackoor, on or towards the West by the Batty Ground of Govindbhai Potell, on or towards the North by the Foras Road, and on or towards the South by the Batty Ground of Shaw Premchund Roychund; and also all that other piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying, and being at or near the said Elphinstone Road or Parell Road, in the Mahim District, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts, which said piece of Ground is assessed by the Foras Land Commissioners under No. 1255, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay for ground rent of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Ground under No. 89, and is bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the East and North by the Water Drain, on or towards the West by the Batty Ground of the said Govindbhai Potell, and on or towards the South by the aforesaid Foras Road. All and every persons and person having any Right, Title, Claim, Demand, or Interest to, on, or in the said Premises so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or either of them or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 22, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 15th day of August 1864.
C. & E. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors, High Court.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED.
—Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. [illegible] EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Board of Directors.
A. C. GUMPERT, Esq., Chairman.
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVER, Esq.
[illegible] NOWROJEE [illegible], Esq.
[illegible]
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.
OFFICES—No. 45, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Auditors.
Wm. NIXON, Esq., of Messrs. Nixon & Co.
ARTHUR REEVES, Esq., of Messrs. Robinson & Co.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	. . . .	2s. 1d. per Rupee.
3 do. do.	. . . .	2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. do.	. . . .	2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do.	. . . .	2s. 0¼d. "
Demand	. . . .	2s. "

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent; if to a lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 5 " "
12 " " 7 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandise and discounts approved Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, [illegible] per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
[illegible] August 16th 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY, 15th September, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the Meeting held on 15th inst., viz:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 new Shares of Rs. 5,000 each, one of which Shares shall be offered at par to the registered holder of each original Share at the date of Meeting."

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th August 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Wednesday 17th .... 6h. 28m. P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th .... 10h. 5[illegible]m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun Arg.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	17	Saturn rises at [illegible]	5 42	6 26	10 41	11 5	15th August 1864. Time—[illegible]
Thur.	18	Saturn sets at 9h. 7m. P.M.	5 [illegible]	6 24	11 26	10 49	
Fri.	19	Uranus rises at 1h. 58m. A.M.	5 43	6 23	—	0 10	
Sat.	20	Daybreak at 4h. 29m. A.M.	5 45	6 22	[illegible]	0 42	
Sun.	21	St. Bernard.—13th Sunday after Trinity	5 43	6 21	1 27	1 39	
Mon.	22	Full [illegible]	5 44	6 21	2 1	2 34	
Tues.	23	Uranus [illegible]	5 44	6 20	2 48	3 11	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Aug. 2	KURRACHEE	Aug. 6
[illegible]	July 30	LAHORE	Aug. 6
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 9	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	June 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Aug. 9
BANGALORE	Aug. 9	MALTA	July 25
CALCUTTA	Aug. 9	MEERUT	Aug. 9
CAPE	May 21	OUDH	Aug. 10
CEYLON	Aug. 1	PUNJAB	July 30
COCHIN	July 26	PENANG	Aug. 8
DELHI	Aug. 3	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	July 29	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 29	SINGAPORE	Aug. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

NOWHERE, perhaps, have political prognostications failed, as a rule, so signally as in India, and regarding no country have so many wide assertions been made and so many prophecies been hazarded. A few far-seeing statesmen have occasionally uttered warnings, which at the time have been treated as those of Cassandra were by the Trojans, to be ruefully remembered afterwards. Lord Metcalfe and Sir C. Napier seem to be the only Indian statesmen who formed a just notion of the nature of our position in this country. Most other men who have played a prominent part out here have suffered themselves to be deceived by outward show and have allowed the wish to be father to the thought. For many a year have we been assured that the Golden Age is at last approaching. Each successive Governor General has come out, convinced that his predecessor too rashly adopted a war-policy, and that it was reserved for him to inaugurate an epoch of peace; and a war more or less bloody has distinguished each vice-regal reign. Nothing, however, could check the buoyancy of our statesmen's hopes. Each war was entered upon with a strong confidence that it would be the last that could possibly break out in India, and consequently each war that broke out found us unprepared.

The old cuckoo-cry is being raised again. We have recently passed through the most trying crisis we have had to undergo since we first set foot in India. A rebellion of unexampled magnitude has been crushed out, and the country has in consequence been more or less thoroughly disarmed. In verification of the old proverb that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," the internecine struggle between our Trans-Atlantic cousins has enormously increased our commerce. Natives are now admitted to take part in the government of the country, and are declared eligible for the highest offices. In financial matters, instead of a large deficit, we have a steadily increasing surplus. In each budget our statesmen dwell on these facts, and see all *couleur de rose* in accordance with the invariable custom in such cases. The general feeling may be summed up in the words of Lord Palmerston in a recent debate: "The contentment of the people of India is known to everybody. Railways, telegraphs, and every improvement which modern times have produced, have been introduced into that country."

It may possibly be considered presumption in us to throw a doubt on the justice of the Prime Minister's opinion, but we cannot help asking, who are included under the comprehensive term "everybody" in the above statement? Most men whose sentiments we are acquainted with regard the state of affairs in India in a widely different aspect. The fact seems to be, that under the fair calm surface there is a seething mass of discontent. The snake has been scotched but not killed as the late war on the North-West frontier and the trial at Umballa show. Of the thousands arrayed in arms against us during the mutiny, numbers yet remain and keep alive the fire of disaffection. Feroze Shah and the Nana may be dead, but the general impression among the natives is that they are still hid somewhere and watching their opportunity to strike another blow—an impression which, under the circumstances, is almost equally dangerous, whether true or erroneous. In the frantic zeal for economy that prevailed not long ago in consequence of the financial deficit, and which by the way is still far from being extinct, numbers of sepoys and other Government servants were turned adrift, and now complain loudly of their real or supposed wrongs. The native army, though in some ways they have benefited by the new organization, yet look back regretfully to the days of old, and possess no longer the *esprit de corps* for which they were formerly distinguished. In short, change has been the order of the day, and change is the thing of all others most odious to the native mind. The very improvements which are justly relied on as civilizing agents, when first introduced, only excite the suspicions and awaken the alarm of the bigoted, ignorant, and superstitious. The native merchants of the Presidency towns, no doubt, are rising every year higher in the scale of civilization, but it should be remembered that their political influence is insignificant and limited. The up-country chiefs and leaders of public opinion, who are out of the reach of, and stand aloof from, the moral and material progress going on elsewhere, command their thousands of followers for every individual who would join with the enlightened natives of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta. Nay, the very spread of education may produce sometimes its dangerous results. Like our first parents after eating of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil immediately discovered that they were naked, so some chiefs who were before content to be allowed

A little breath, a little scene,
To monarchize, be feared, and kill with looks,

are beginning to be aware of, and to resent, their dependent condition.

In making these remarks we have no desire to play the part of alarmists. We simply wish to warn our public men against an error which, as we have remarked before, is particularly common in India, that of only looking at the bright side of the shield and resolutely ignoring the existence of the other. This peculiar temper has more than once beguiled us into fatal security, and we cannot but think that there is such a tendency at the present moment. In this country we are resting on a volcano that may burst forth at any moment, even before the ashes of the last eruption are cold. *Si vis pacem para bellum* is a maxim true all the world over, but, we take it, especially applicable to India. Hitherto each period of peace has been but a breathing time before a new struggle, which possibly might have been avoided had our attitude been different. We do not intend to cause groundless alarm by saying that such is the case at present, but we should like to see the Government more alive to possible contingencies of a sterner and more disagreeable nature than the events which now afford subjects for congratulation. The reflection that we know absolutely nothing of the real feeling towards us of nine-tenths of the hundred and eighty millions composing the population of India is one that ought ever to be present to the mind of those in authority. Though less pleasing, it is truer than the idea that every one in this country is contented, and affords a far safer basis on which to ground our policy.

THE London papers have lately been discussing the, to us, most interesting subject of the cost of living in India. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* began it by a sweeping declaration that India is now one of the dearest countries in the world for a European to live in, offering no attractions, compelling submission to all manner of discomforts, and requiring extravagant prices for the supply of even necessaries of life. To this alarming description of the life that we have to bear in this country, an "Old Indian," rushing to the opposite extreme, replied in a letter claiming for India numerous advantages over England, and especially maintaining that in any of the Presidency towns a man can easily keep up a good establishment, with a carriage and horses for riding and driving, for £500 a year. The "Old Indian" must certainly refer to times long gone by, when Englishmen could really live luxuriously in India on the salary of a clerk in London. So far as Bombay is concerned, one may consider himself fortunate if he can get a house for 3 hundred rupees a month that in England would be dear at £40 a year. His servants, now that the general rise in the prices of all articles of consumption has been followed by a corresponding rise in the wages of labourers, will cost him a hundred rupees a month more; his horses, if he keeps three, from seventy to eighty rupees a month; and, though the cost of provisions is still in general less than in England, he may be esteemed a fortunate house-holder whose bazaar expenses and wine bills, &c. do not come up to at least four hundred rupees a month. We are persuaded, indeed, that Rs. 700 a month will be acknowledged to be a moderate estimate of the necessary expenditure of an English household in Bombay. And it must be borne in mind that many things which come within the category of luxuries at home are here essential to comfort. Even saving, prudent men are obliged to live up to a certain standard if they wish to have any society at all. Unless they spend their money somewhat more freely than they would do in England, they are condemned to pass a life of monotonous retirement which is equivalent to a living death in India. That standard once reached, however, there are no great temptations in India to make men pass beyond it. A man who has £3,000 a year does not find that society requires him to live more expensively than his neighbour who has only £1,000 a year. Indeed, most of the extravagances that are fashionable in Europe are beyond the reach of Anglo-Indians, who consequently, when in receipt of a large income, find as a rule that they can do nothing else with their money than put it by till their return to the old country.

Writers who are fond of pointing out and dwelling upon all the disagreeable circumstances of a residence in this country too often forget to remark that Indian life has also its compensations. There can be no doubt that to men who have plenty of money, many friends, and some degree of reputation, and who can therefore command admission to good English society, London is the pleasantest place in the world to live in. But one is often inclined to smile at the reminiscences in which many Anglo-Indians are wont to indulge of the joys of their past life in England, and their lamentations over the miseries of exile in India. Most of us, if we would only confess it, are much better off now than we ever were at home. In the first place, the Anglo-Indian is generally free from that haunting dread of poverty, from all the innumerable humiliations and anxieties, of which men struggling against the cruel competition of their countrymen in England are fortunate if they have not some experience. Consider, again, what a charm is given to life by that delicious sense of one's own importance, which the absence of competition and the self-esteem which characterizes every small society enable one to cherish. There is no country in the world in which at the present day an Englishman can invest his one talent to such advantage as in India. A very little wit or learning goes a very long way, and is, moreover, much better paid than at home; and a man of very moderate abilities may without much difficulty succeed in persuading people to mistake him for a genius. Wealth too, has at least its legitimate influence in Indian society. The local millionaire, instead of finding himself as in London one among the thousand, becomes the cynosure of neighbouring eyes, is courted, flattered, worshipped, and fooled to the top of his bent. We are quite sure that many Anglo-Indians, who have realized their darling wish of returning home, are in their secret hearts, when they contrast their cold reception in England by a society which is utterly indifferent to their existence, and in which they can find neither friends nor admirers, with the pleasures and honours of their exile, are ready to acknowledge that life in India is not so bad a thing, after all.

THE *Hurkaru* hears that one of the Mountain Train Batteries of Artillery belonging to the Punjab Irregular Force has been ordered from Peshawur to Lower Bengal. "This is a most unusual move, and if made would indicate that something unusual is to be done in the cold season. If Bhootan is menaced, there is at Cherra Poonjee another Battery of Artillery adapted for mountain warfare."

The Englishman:—"A new system of Joint Stock Companies to an immense extent has just been successfully established in Calcutta, and in the wake of these companies, comes the inevitable broker. With a business so successful and so extensive, the broker is doing well, he has many and various descriptions of securities to deal with, many men seek this flourishing business, and without regulations or established precedents irregularities must, and do, occur. When the comparison is made with more regular and long established markets, it is not in favor of the Calcutta mode of doing business. Here was the opportunity of the Reformer, and it has not been missed. The broker is now the individual to be attacked, as to the multifarious values and interests of the schemes afloat, no two men are found to agree, some one must therefore be frightfully wrong. A black sheep is found, therefore all are bad. The flock is agitated, there is much swaying to and fro, some vituperations and not a little recrimination, the denouncer is fierce, and fiercer because he has some basis upon which to work up his insinuations. But the remedy is not sought for whilst these denunciations are indulged in. The system of brokering is only forming in the Calcutta market, it is not many years since it began, and there are men who can well remember when the junior partners and clerks of the houses did the business of the broker, when the mercantile houses formed themselves into reciprocating circles, giving each other the Freights and Exchanges they could not take up themselves. But it is high time now that this business has so much extended, that it should also be regulated. The brokers have tried to form an Exchange, but we suspect the Tiffin room is a much more real exchange than the nominal one. An exertion should be made to form a corporation, or to imitate the London establishment with its sworn brokers and Mayor's Court. The Municipality have commenced by charging licenses, for which it does nothing and gives nothing. We suggest a system which would perhaps yield more income to the town, and which would establish the system of brokering on a footing which would satisfy everybody, and create a body of responsible and respectable brokers. The market value of all stock would be ascertained without difficulty, and would no longer be considered the opinion of this or that individual, but the result of undoubted transactions vouched for by a body of men sworn to the truth of their transactions. The brokers themselves should take this matter in hand and agitate it. They are the sufferers as they stand at present, and they are the mark for all to shoot at. If they wish to escape this obloquy and constant misunderstanding they will not hesitate to satisfy the reforming spirit which permeates the Calcutta community."

The Indian Daily News.—"A case occurred in the Small Cause Court a day or two ago which is worthy of the attention of Railway travellers. A Native sued the East Indian Railway Company for not having provided him with a seat in a second class carriage, he having paid for the same. He had received a ticket, numbered, but no room being available in the second class carriages he was offered the alternative of a seat in a third class carriage, which he refused to accept. The result was that he was obliged to turn back and abandon his trip. The defence set up, and accepted as conclusive and satisfactory by the Judge, was, that there was no second class accommodation available, [illegible] should [illegible] Native festival, and the number of passengers greatly in excess of the ordinary traffic, is, we think, quite beside the question. The Railway Company sold the plaintiff a ticket for a seat in a second class carriage in a train about to start, and were bound, we consider, to fulfil the engagement for which they had taken payment.

"We may be wrong in our law, and the judgment given in the case may be strictly legal. If so, the inference for the Public is not a pleasant one. Any traveller purchasing a ticket in order to go by a particular train will, if the station-master cannot find room for him, be liable to be kept back and obliged to wait until a train arrives wherein accommodation can be obtained. The advantage of this system in the case of a medical man, for instance, called suddenly to visit a patient will be apparent, and like instances of the probable convenience which will accrue to the Public could easily be given.

"We are very much mistaken if a Railway Company at Home is not compelled to provide a seat for every passenger to whom it sells a ticket. When the train is full the ticket office window is closed with a notification that further tickets cannot be issued for that train. Why this sensible plan cannot be adopted here, we are at a loss to understand, except for the usual reason, that this is India and not England.

"We do not wish to say more regarding the plaintiff's statement as to the politeness exhibited by the officials of the Company than that he is not altogether singular in his complaint. There is room for improvement in this respect on both Railways. Not long ago an instance occurred to our own knowledge on the Eastern Bengal Railway, where a lady and gentleman holding first class tickets had to go by second class for want of room in the first—the officials on the platform treating all remonstrance with a quiet and bland indifference.

"If in the case decided at the Small Cause Court the Railway authorities can sell a passenger a ticket for a certain train, and then detain him at their convenience, what construction is to be put upon their published notice which our correspondent *A Passenger* refers to, viz.—that Single tickets are available only for the day and train for which they are issued?"

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

KURRACHEE, 13TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Coringa* from Bombay arrived.

MADRAS, 15TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Clan Alpine* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Vigilant* sailed for Calcutta.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CENTRAL INDIA, AUGUST 3RD.

THE extensive employment of cowrees, says an official document, in many districts of these Provinces, and the increasing demand in others for pice, occasioned by our increasing prosperity, has caused the Government of India to remit five lacs of rupees' worth of pice for circulation in these Provinces. The quantity of pice once in circulation, and that which once sufficed, is now totally inadequate for many reasons. Firstly, because the people having grown in means greatly a much larger quantity of the denominations of coin exchangeable with the standard of the silver currency is obviously needed. The policy of a gold and paper currency has been urged upon the Government under very similar circumstances. Our external trade has prospered so considerably, that the quantity of silver that once paid for it will not now suffice; and, as silver cannot be procured in the quantities needed, an alternative must be sought. This increase in our external relations has its foundation in corresponding prosperity at Home; and, just as there is an extreme demand for silver in what may be termed wholesale transactions without, so there is an extreme demand for copper in retail transactions. Another and a second reason why pice are scarce is, that the tone of our retail trade has improved. What once cost next to nothing has now become comparatively expensive. What was once a mere necessary may now be reckoned a luxury. Barter, moreover, has been given up for exchange—that is for money payments. More than all, it becomes necessary to make some provision of legal coin in those places where cowrees abound. The people are fast emerging out of the use of these shells, owing to the benefits derived from the revision of the land revenue assessments and from the numerous means of communication, by which the produce of the land is brought to markets of competition from places where 2,560 cowrees for the rupee are the only change. With a people thus prospering it is clear that, if left to themselves, they will for want of legal coin betake themselves either to spurious tokens, or to equivalents such as it will hereafter be difficult to sever them from. This, therefore, being a consideration deserving of much weight has called for Government interference to the extent already alluded to. How much that interference is needed can only be known to those who have constant intercourse with the people. The happier few who are lording it with their hundreds and thousands cannot guage the weather-cock of financial prosperity, or otherwise, when the question at issue is the sufficiency or deficiency of pice in circulation. But to the majority moving with the common herd, with the landholder in ordinary and the peasant in general, such a matter is of vital importance. All their transactions are nearly in the fractions of a rupee, and when shroffs come to demand a pice or two out of every rupee from them, it pinches their pockets severely. To such people the circulation of five lacs of rupees' worth of pice is a question of interest; and it reflects much credit on the Administration in having come to the succour of the lower classes on so important a subject.

Accounts have been received of the Surveyors in these provinces having met with some obstructions from certain of the haughty Chieftains of these parts. It appears that some of these Chiefs, possessing fortresses, have prevented the Surveyors from taking observations on their estates. These Chiefs, to my certain knowledge, have no right to such privileges, and, though barons, should be made to remember that they are the subjects of a mighty monarchy, and that if they adopt illegal measures against the progress of a legalised undertaking, there is a power almost as great as that of the Crown which can subdue their stubbornness.

A short time back I furnished you with some statistics regarding the number of wild beasts killed, in a certain number of months, in one of the most civilized districts of the Central Provinces. I observe that the *Friend of India* noticed the matter; and I am told that the Chief Commissioner has now called upon his district officers to submit a Quarterly Return of the number of wild beasts killed in each district, in view, I presume, to adopt special measures for the extermination or annihilation of these chief drawbacks to the prosperity of a great tract of the Indian Empire. The necessity for some such will be apparent to you and to your readers when, as I learn from a friend at Saugor, I state, that in the month of June, in that district, the following number of wild animals were killed, and rewards to the extent noted were paid for them:—

		Rs.	Rs. as. p.
22	Leopards	at 10 each	220 0 0
12	Tigers	at 50 each	600 0 0
10	Hyenas	at 2 each	20 0 0
7	Bears	at 5 each	35 0 0
5	Wolves	at 5 each	25 0 0
2	Leopards	at 7 each	14 0 0
1	do. Cub	at 2 8	2 8 0
59		Total	916 8 0

Now, Saugor has been under our rule since 1818, and if the foregoing table furnishes any criterion at all, it speaks poorly for the British *raj*. A man coming to these Provinces, and settling in a district like Saugor, could, with a few staunch experienced native *shikarries*, and a goodly supply of firearms and ammunition, earn enough to give him a clearance of Rupees 400 a month. This is the condition of the Central Provinces in the second half of the nineteenth century! About 60 wild animals inimical to human life killed, and a sum of nearly Rs. 1,000 paid away for their destruction in one month, in one of its most advanced districts. I was making a rough calculation the other day, and taking, as liberal a view as I could of the matter, I came to the conclusion that in the whole of the Central Provinces not less than 300 wild animals are killed monthly, and that the money paid away monthly in rewards is, on an average, not a pice under Rs. 3,000. Is not there room for improvement, and necessity for immediate and special action in this matter? We all know the aptness of natives for hunting down wild animals. There are miles and miles of land in the Central Provinces lying waste, and the establishment of European farms on them would be an acquisition to the Administration. Let the Government, then, offer free gifts of land for a certain number of wild animals killed, the huntsmen to reap the reward for destruction as well, and then we shall have a beginning of the end of these denizens in our forests.

I have just been allowed a perusal of Mr. Temple's Review of the Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1863. This document embodies very many hints for the guidance of the Police in 1864 and future years, and it is not creditable that it should appear so late as [illegible] of July [illegible] of the current year. What is most the striking feature of the Report is the perspicuity of its style and the redundant phrases, so uncommon to official reports, with which it is interspersed. And, withal, the clearness of its arrangement makes the document a model for subordinates. It appears that, excluding the district of Sumbulpore, which during a large portion of the year under report was in an exceptional and disturbed condition, there was a perceptible decrease in 1863 over 1862 of the more heinous crimes, they having fallen from 434 to 351. But in the remaining classes of crime there was an increase from 14,293 in 1862 to 15,037 in its successor, giving an increase of 5 per cent., chiefly, however, under the head of ordinary thefts. It is difficult to determine whether, or no, this increase is attributable to the extension of police investigation. I believe so myself, for, under the former system of police, not half the number of crimes used to be reported. The Report then adverts more specifically to the more important classes of crime, such as murder, *dacoity*, robbery, theft with house-breaking, cattle stealing and ordinary theft, and under each but that which I have italicised, a fair proportion of kudos is administered. In treating of dacoity, however, the official lash of the Chief comes very heavily across the shoulders of the Inspector General of Police; and Mr. Temple lays particular stress on the case of the two dacoit leaders in the district of Seonee, about whose depredations I had occasion to write to you a short time back. "There has," says the report, "been a District Superintendent, supposed to be one of the best officers in the Force, an Assistant Superintendent selected for his ability, and a variety of Police parties hunting after two dacoit leaders who have not been caught to this day. If these men had taken refuge in their fastnesses, their escape might not have been wondered at; but, on the contrary, they have ventured to rob close to the high road and close to the Police posts." Hear that, ye travellers between Nagpore and Jubbulpore, and cock your triggers! But then follows the severe censure on the Inspector General himself to which I have already alluded. "Mr. Temple's regret is further increased by the consideration that during two months of what may unfortunately be termed the dacoity season, you yourself were marching about these particular districts. He had hoped, that with the ability and experience of the Inspector General exerted on the spot, some means of checking this daring crime might have been evolved." Government officials in these Provinces, from the Chief Commissioner downwards, are said to be used to repeated rebukes, but such reproof as that administered to the Inspector General of Police, Colonel Taylor, may, I presume, be noted as remarkable. To proceed, however. There is said to be much excuse for the prevalence of dacoity in the Wurdah District, "in that many of the dacoit leaders come from the Nizam's Country, on the other side of the river; still it is hard to believe that a highly organized Police cannot make British territory too hot for these men to rob in. Once more, then, and as he hopes for the last 'time Mr. Temple has to communicate,' to the Inspector General, his utter dissatisfaction in respect to the repression of dacoity." The conduct of the Police next comes under review. The organization of the force is highly spoken of; it is of fundamental importance that it should be so. Under the head of the administrative duties of the Police a tabulated statement is annexed, showing that 3,796 miles of road were, on an average, patrolled daily; that the number of prisoners' guards supplied to the jails amounted to 3,956; that local treasure amounting to Rs. 5,513,256 was protected; that the amount of treasure escorted was Rs. 3,639,206; and lastly, which is most significant, that 14,771 trees were planted by the Police. Under what law does this constitute a duty of the force? The progress of arboriculture is said to be one of Mr. Temple's hobbies. And if, as it is acknowledged, the numerical strength of the Provincial Police is wholly inadequate for securing complete success in the performance of its own legitimate duties in certain parts, the public are, in the absence of some authoritative explanation, led to infer that a large portion of the time of the Police is illegally devoted towards fostering the fancies of the Chief Commissioner, when it would be more usefully employed in discharging its duty of protection to the people and the country. This is one of the many evil results arising out of the administration of a whimsical yet able Chief Commissioner. It is satisfactory to learn from the Review that, in their relations with the people, the conduct of the Police is good. It is said that, in some cases, the removal or transfer of a Police post is positively regarded as a grievance by the villagers. Such indications demonstrate the popularity of the Police. "If, then," says Mr. Temple, "the new system has not produced so much good as was expected, it certainly has diminished some of the evils and abuse which existed, and this negative result constitutes a greater improvement than might perhaps at first sight be supposed." The want of detective ability, which I pointed out myself in a letter to you [illegible] acknowledged to be undoubtedly the most salient defect in the new system, and, although the idea is current that, as detectives the new Police are inferior to the old, still Mr. Temple would not press any comparisons of the kind, and urges that detective success was often produced by questionable means. This *sa is donte* is theoretically correct. A detective Policeman, if wisely used, may be a valuable agent; if unwisely used, he may degenerate into a spy and an informer. And the evils of espionage were, I believe, glaringly exposed on the recent enquiry held by the Police Committee which recently sat at Mundla. The most important portion of the Review is that which touches on the *relation* between the Police and the Magistracy. The Inspector General considers it to be quite satisfactory, and Mr. Temple adds that, perhaps, from a Police point of view, this may really be the case. A capital piece of criticism and admirably administered, the pith and purport of which is to show that Police Officers are only too ready to maintain the independence of their department from Magisterial interference, because the law, Act V. of 1861, does not distinctly define to what extent the Magistrate of the District has executiv [illegible] "When the new Po [illegible] Mr. Strachey, a great [illegible] "there were two stro [illegible] ties, one of which th [illegible] every District should [illegible] authority of the Magis [illegible] the other party was [illegible] should be constituted [illegible] Department. The re [illegible] compromise which se [illegible] which each party co [illegible] measure according to i [illegible] however, the party wh [illegible] tion of the Police fro [illegible] District has gained th [illegible] come to consider that [illegible] District, in whom the [illegible] ment should be concent [illegible] to such an extent by [illegible] readily be admitted th [illegible] law loudly calls for amen [illegible] which may pass in times [illegible] to serious difficulties on [illegible]

Now for local news. Mr. [illegible] Commissioner in the Settlem [illegible] Central Provinces, has been [illegible] to the Deputy Commission [illegible] Currency at Nagpore. Th [illegible] landmark in the financial [illegible] Provinces. A Deputy Com [illegible] been gazetted; but I bel [illegible] missioner of the district [illegible] the Currency Department [illegible] tution of the Central Prov [illegible] issue [illegible] measure which was much [illegible] the country has expended [illegible] of silver here, as elsewhere [illegible] quate. The Delhi Bank [illegible] Bank have also determin [illegible] branches at Jubbulpore, [illegible] daily expected at that [illegible] Jubbulpore a step higher [illegible] mercial importance, a po [illegible] promise to reach when [illegible] bay and Allahabad shall be [illegible] be surprised to learn that [illegible] railway terminus, in the ne [illegible] Residency at Jubbulpore [illegible] ed and ably supported by t [illegible] taken the fifth site p [illegible] already expressed in a pre [illegible] of opinion that it will be [illegible] not a question of doubt as [illegible] the vicinity of the Residency [illegible] of Jubbulpore, as a site fo [illegible] nus. The longer we live [illegible] difficult do we find it to [illegible] G. I. P. line of railway to [illegible] opened. The progress of [illegible] 16 Contract has not bee [illegible] Company cannot complain [illegible] as they have themselves [illegible] plying the contractors w [illegible] permanent way. The C [illegible] 16 miles in two years, [illegible] the rate of 9 miles per [illegible] of this delay, it is now [illegible] for permanent way [illegible] Contracts 16 and 17 [illegible] Thieves and robbe [illegible] tion of Jubbulpore, [illegible] impunity.

[illegible]

Mr. W. Ashbourn [illegible] to the Surveyor of the [illegible]

It is expected [illegible] succeeded by Major [illegible] present in Europe, bu [illegible] three months' time.

TO-DAY being the Hindoo Holiday called "[illegible] Poorneema" (Cocoanut Day) there will be on [illegible] delivery of Letters, Papers, &c., at noon as on S [illegible]. The Police and other public offices will be closed.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the [illegible] Shipping Company, held on Monday la [illegible] ed to increase the Capital of the Company [illegible] of 500 new shares at par to the holders of [illegible] shares. It is not intended, we believe, to [illegible] the calls on the old shares. Five of the [illegible] ships are now afloat and all are well employed.

CAPTAIN TREVOR, R. E., Deputy Consulting [illegible] neer to Government in the Railway Department, [illegible] Europe by the next mail, having obtained two [illegible] leave on medical certificate. He will prob [illegible] turn to India. Lieutenant G. W. Oldham, form- [illegible] erly Special Assistant Engineer, Public Wo [illegible] will succeed Captain Trevor.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by [illegible] of the 28th Regiment at Colaba this evening (weather permitting.)

March.—"Garibaldi" .... [illegible] muck.
Waltz.—"Nightingale" .... [illegible] tuck.
Aria (Op.)—"Titus" .... [illegible] art.
Quadrille.—"Jubel" .... [illegible] uss.
Duetto (Op.)—"L'Elisir D'Amore" .... [illegible] izetti.
Galop.—"Politechnicker" .... [illegible] hoer.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A CHARGE of a very serious nature [illegible] ged to have been made against the master [illegible]. It is stated he took the life of his se [illegible] mate while the ship was at Judah. The parti [illegible] have as yet transpired, but as the ship is expect [illegible] Bombay in a few days, we shall then no doubt be in possession of the whole of the facts connected [illegible] case.

SOME time since a numb [illegible] summonses were issued from the Fort Police Office [illegible] various parties at the instance of the Inspect [illegible] Smoke Furnace Nuisances, none of which have [illegible] issued. The alleged offenders in question have ob [illegible] a respite in consequence, it is said, of the Insp [illegible] having been for some time lost in the smoke (we [illegible] of the furnaces in question). After the mouso [illegible] crusade is to be commenced.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIR [illegible] given the sum of a lac and twenty-five thousand (1,25,000) to pay for the cost of supplying the [illegible] of Surat with drinking water. It is intended to [illegible] the water from the Byrachee Creek, a cutting fr [illegible] river Taptee about three miles from Surat, which [illegible] made some time ago by Government to prevent [illegible] oding of the town during the rainy season, and [illegible] is always full of excellent water. The water wi [illegible] through pipes into a large tank which it is pro [illegible] to construct in the middle of the town, and from [illegible] private houses, as well as various drinking and [illegible] fountains for the use of the public will be su [illegible]. The whole expense of the undertaking will not [illegible] estimated, exceed the amount of Mr. Cowasjee's [illegible] on.

THE steamer *Telegraph*, [illegible] select party of gentlemen on board, went out [illegible] trial trip on Monday. This little boat, it may be re [illegible] red, was formerly employed in the Red Sea in [illegible] ion with the Telegraph to India Company's subm [illegible] able. On the failure of that enterprise the *Tele* [illegible] was brought to Bombay and sold. She could steam 10 knots an hour, and used to beat all the boats running from Bombay harbour. Latterly [illegible] steaming powers had become a good deal im [illegible] and the Directors of the Coast and River Steam [illegible] tion Company determined to give her a thorough [illegible] ul in order if possible to establish her suprema [illegible] trip on Monday was a great success in every [illegible] in the words of one who was on board, she went [illegible] witch, and never in her palmiest days did [illegible] bett [illegible] on this occasion.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic ending July 31st, 1864.

No. of Passengers [illegible] 4. Amount......	40,280	13	5
Merchandize......	45,641	11	8
Total...	85,922	9	1

Corresponding week last year.

553 MILES.

No. of Passengers [illegible] 64. Amount......	26,887	14	7
Merchandize......	21,922	7	5
Total...	48,810	6	0

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Li [illegible] of the Grant Medical College on Saturday, the [illegible] August, 1864.

Present:—[illegible] M. D., President, in the chair; R. Haines, M. B., President. *Members*.—F. S. Arnott, M. D. and C. Niven, Esq.; J. T. Mackenzie, M. B.; and W. C. Co [illegible] D., *Secretary*.

The proceed [illegible] were read and confi [illegible] Society were read [illegible] Meeting [illegible] ers on the [illegible] presents received since [illegible] upon the table.

[illegible] ers presented by the Principal Inspector General [illegible] Medical Department were then read, viz:—[illegible] al Topographical and Medical Sketch of Shikarpore, by Assistant Surgeon Ffolliott, and "Notes [illegible] mate of Meerpoor Buttora," by Mr. Assistant [illegible] Vincent De Souza. After describing the [illegible] y of Shikarpore, its camp, roads, soil, and [illegible] formation, Dr. Ffolliott states that the climate of [illegible] is excessively dry throughout the year, the [illegible] of rain is rarely 5 inches, damp is unknown [illegible] ng the inundations of the river, and that steel [illegible] nts may be freely exposed to the air without [illegible] rust. With respect to climate it is stated [illegible] average mean temperature in a cool house [illegible] the hot season is 93° Fahr., both day and night, [illegible] ndows and doors closed; whilst in the cold sea- [illegible] under the same conditions, it is only 30° Fahr., but [illegible] west temperature recorded in the open air was [illegible] hr. in December and January, when frosts are not [illegible] at. After giving an account of the dust storms, [illegible] water, cultivation, crops, vegetables, fruit, &c., [illegible] ondition of the inhabitants is thus alluded [illegible] Sindees are generally speaking improvi- [illegible] and below the level of the Hindoos [illegible] tude and industry; although poor, ill-fed, and [illegible] ned, they are physically superior to most [illegible] tive races; but in courage and aptitude [illegible] military service, they do not stand very [illegible] the estimation of military authorities. Al- [illegible] lly dependent upon the capricious inun- [illegible] the River Indus, their country is its [illegible] nks, and on the seasonable rise and fall of [illegible] depend the success and extent of their [illegible]; one year they are successful, the next [illegible] successful; this uncertainty gives rise to [illegible] ultivation, the cultivator knowing from [illegible] that unless certain conditions over which he [illegible] trol are present, his labour may be expended [illegible] Climate, mode of life, and the revolutions [illegible] hich they have passed, are the chief causes of [illegible] ty and indolence, generally imputed to the Scinde."

[illegible] er concludes with an account of the diseases [illegible] by him during the past year in the several [illegible] under his charge; each separate report being [illegible] zed by the clear and careful mode in which [illegible] n up.

[illegible] Souza's "Notes on the Climate of Meerpoor" [illegible] what similar to those before made by him, [illegible] ted to the Society. They include a review [illegible] th of the year 1863 with respect to temperature, amount of sickness, along with observations [illegible] history. It is stated that the use of [illegible] by the Sindees is popularly considered [illegible] prejudicial influence on health, as it is [illegible] by them to induce fever, ulcers, skin diseases [illegible] Souza gives a detailed account of six cases [illegible] treated by him, which possess much [illegible] In four instances recovery followed the ju- [illegible] atment employed, one man died, and in the [illegible] ase it appeared to be doubtful if the poison [illegible] had been really communicated.

[illegible] account of the fish indigenous to Sind, by [illegible] za, was then read, which it was suggested [illegible] made over to the Asiatic Society.

[illegible] best thanks of the meeting had been accorded to the contributors of papers it was adjourned to the 3rd September 1864.

POLICE OFFICE.—16*th August*.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

[illegible] v.—A Bhattia, named Canjee Thowjee, was [illegible] the bar charged, at the instance of Hurrylall [illegible], managing clerk to Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, [illegible] with wilful and corrupt perjury in the High [illegible]

[illegible] ecutor, in his information, stated that he was [illegible] clerk to Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, and that [illegible] Ragoonath Luxumonjee were appointed arbitrators by an order of the High Court, dated 23rd [illegible] 1863 wherein Josey Ragowjee Nuthoo was [illegible] Thuckoor Canjee defendant. On the 20th [illegible] the prisoner swore to an affidavit in the above [illegible] Mr. Orr, one of the Commissioners appointed [illegible] taking affidavits, wherein he said that [illegible] that the arbitrators, or one of them, had [illegible] of gross misconduct in accepting the sum of [illegible] from the plaintiff the day after the award [illegible] which he believed was taken by way of [illegible] he also believed that it was deposited by the [illegible] the shop of a man named Jairam Parpia to be [illegible] n in the way of deposit, and that it was paid [illegible] to Hurrylall Motilall on the 19th of June [illegible] after the award was made. An order was [illegible] ced by which it appeared that the sum of [illegible] been so ordered to be paid by authority of [illegible]. Prosecutor declared this statement to [illegible] false and that it was wilfully sworn to by [illegible]. He, therefore, charged him with wilful [illegible] jury, and with forgery in respect to [illegible] the above order for the purpose of pro- [illegible] the High Court legal proceeding.

[illegible] Oodhobunath, a clerk in the Prothonotary's [illegible] the affidavit in question.

[illegible] Nuthoo, the plaintiff in the above mentioned [illegible], stated that the prosecutor was appointed [illegible] those suits. That he did not know Jairam [illegible] the 20th July last, when his name was [illegible] ned by the prisoner in his affidavit. He [illegible] he had ever paid the prosecutor Rs. 500 as [illegible] that he had ever deposited that or any [illegible] with Jairam Parpia for such a purpose.

[illegible] agowjee, the son of the last witness, also [illegible] he had never paid to the prosecutor the [illegible] 500 as a bribe in connection with the suits [illegible]

[illegible] ip, at this stage of the proceedings, post- [illegible] her investigation of the case to a future [illegible]

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—16*th August*.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN ESQ.)

HOW OUR POLICEMAN ACHIEVE GREATNESS.—Casim Nunnoo, police havildar, was charged with extorting a bribe under the following circumstances:—

Mr. Shewshunkur appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defence.

It appeared from the evidence that a venerable party was seized by the prisoner on a charge of theft. On the way to the chowkey they passed the door of the house in which lived his daughter, a widow, and, like the fair sex in general, although she was not upon good terms with the "parient," objected to any one else being down upon him; she consequently did the filial, seeing him in trouble, and followed to the station where she was in time to see the ancient P. pinioned, and going through the beef-steak process, not as it appeared with a view to the tenderness of his body, but of his conscience. She rushed forward and besought the monster to forbear. He turned towards the suppliant with a fiendish smile and said "yes, I will do so and more, I will release him, but the watchword is 'fork.'" She offered him Rs. 5. "No go," said he, seeing the readiness with which the money was tendered. "What's the figure," said she. "10," said he. "I haven't got it," said she. "Fetch it," said he. She pondered for a moment, then rushing to the side of her sire and whispering a few words of comfort, took off his dhotur and departed for the purpose of effecting a mortgage upon that article of clothing, but finding the universal relation hard-hearted (uncles always were) she, to make up the required sum, took four silver rings from her toes, and realized Rs. 10 upon them and the dhotur. She then returned to the chowkey and found the havildar alone, with the exception of two sympathising neighbours who had accompanied her to the station. She then handed over the amount required; and the havildar upon receiving the same said "go, it's all serene." She departed, and on the road home overtook papa, and, as a consolation for the anxiety she had undergone, figuratively walked into him. Not being in the best of humours the old man wouldn't stand it; he retorted, which wound the widder up to such a pitch that she rushed off declaring her wrongs should be made public property. Meeting a sepoy she told the whole in detail, he took her to Mr. Constable Mills to whom she repeated the tale, it being then late she returned home. On the following morning she received a message from a friend, she went to his shop and there found the havildar seated. "Look here," said the mutual, "settle this little matter amicably and at once." "How can I, said the aggrieved, "the matter is in the hands of the sa'ebs." Upon hearing this the havildar arose and departed, she went home, had her frugal meal, and went off to the Police Office. It came out in evidence that the prisoner had been indefatigable in his struggles to arrange the matter, only he started too late; he had attempted it through friends, neighbours, and relations and finally went to the duffadar of the district and entreated him to try and save him: the duffadar (honest soul) knowing that Mr. Mills had taken the affair in hand, indignantly refused, and with all the accumulated evidence of an attempt to compromise the affair the unfortunate havildar was placed where he had placed many a man before.

His Worship observed, that although the evidence of the woman was given in a rather confused manner, yet, the corroborative testimony was sufficiently strong to convince him the prisoner had been guilty of the act of which he was accused, he should therefore sentence him to a fine of Rs. 250 and in default four months' hard labour in the common jail. The prisoner paid the fine with a celerity which plainly said "if you had put the screw on tighter it would not much matter."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In April last an advertisement appeared in the newspapers inviting applications for shares in the above Company. Can you inform me whether the Company has been formed, and, if so, whether it is doing business now? Nobody seems to know anything about its movements, and many of the share-brokers appear to be ignorant that such a Company was ever projected. If you can afford any information regarding the doings of the Company, you will much oblige

16th August. THE PUBLIC.

A HINT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I was delighted to read in your paper lately, that the Coast and River Steam Navigation Company have resolved, on the opening of the season, to run weekly one boat from here to Goa. You are aware that thousands of Goanese annually go from here to Goa in native vessels called "pattimars," which charge two or three rupees per head. The tindal provides each passenger with two meals a day, for which no separate charge is made. The passage down is performed generally in three or four days, but the return voyage has sometimes occupied as many as three weeks. In order that our poor cooks and ayahs may take advantage of the above Company's boats, it will be necessary to fix the rate of passage money as low as possible, otherwise they will lose many passengers.

A PORTUGUESE.

THE GUARDS OF THE G. I. P. R.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I think a short review of the positi [illegible] the above line [illegible] to the [illegible] some of [illegible] I trust that [illegible] mplaints forward, it will lead the Railway authorities to pursue a more liberal line of conduct towards them, and to rectify the grievances complained of.

On first joining a guard is ranked as a probationer, which he must remain for six months ere he can expect promotion, which is frequently denied him even at the end of this term; and it seems rather incongruous that a guard should be obliged to run *in charge* of a train while merely receiving *probationer's pay*. This is frequently the case, and one of the grounds of complaint against the authorities. The salary given to a probationer is 2 Rs. per diem, and if during the month he goes out with a night train 10 as. batta for each trip; so that as a rule the greatest amount he can expect to draw will be about Rs. 65 (allowing him eight nights' batta), out of which income tax is deducted at the rate of 3 per cent. On the Baroda line a guard on joining receives Rs. 70 or 75 per mensem, besides free quarters and clothing. The lowness of the salary received by probationary guards on the G. I. P. Railway as compared with other lines in India is another complaint. Surely the many dangers this class are subject to might influence the authorities to place them on a more liberal footing.

Every day there are supposed to be four guards in waiting at the Bombay station—two for passenger and two for goods trains—so as to be ready in case of the absence of any guard booked to run. A guard may thus be kept waiting all day and sent out by the last train at night, after doing his day's work at the station; for this he gets nothing extra (except his batta for night duty), whereas on the East Indian line if sent out at night after a day's waiting the guard receives a day's extra pay; and this I consider he is fully entitled to.

Another cause of complaint is that supposing a guard to arrive at Kussara, Kurjut or Campoolee late at night, from which place his train does not start till the morning, there is no accommodation for him, and he must stretch out his weary limbs in his brake or on a bench in the station; perhaps if he is "all right" with the station master he may be permitted to lay down in the waiting room. I believe there is a bungalow at Campoolee, but I am informed it is tumbling to pieces. The Company ought to provide furnished bungalows for the accommodation of guards at all the terminal stations up-country.

These are a few of the complaints made by the guards against the authorities, but did time and space permit, I could go on reciting grievances enough to fill a parliamentary blue-book—complaints of the parsimony and harshness of a great company towards their European servants. Under this state of things I am not surprised that many of the best guards have left and many more about to leave, to fill more lucrative appointments; and the Company are now obliged to employ Siddees to perform the work lately done by Europeans.

I trust this state of things will be remedied, and that the Company will so improve the position of its European Guards as to induce them to remain and go on with the duties which they have, I am sure, always performed to the satisfaction of the travelling public.

OBSERVER.

"PUMPED OUT."

To the Editor of the Deccan Herald.

SIR,—May I enquire what the Editor of the *Times of India* means by repeating, as original, "An Historical Sketch of the Princes of India, &c." published in 1833? Is the Reverend gentleman really "pumped out," or does he imagine that articles alone are marketable when his? I can bear a good deal from you Editor fellows when you are tired with hard-work; but Mr. Gell should not be in the position of "pumped out" so early in the season. When the Historical Sketch is finished, I suppose the latest edition of Thornton's *Gazetteer* will be laid under contribution. Of course, anything is better than the real article; but, I fancy, paying a parson to make extracts of this character, must be found to be rather expensive. I enclose you a private note, not for publication, from which you will see that I am not at all an opponent of the worthy pastor who recently roasted Mr. Edward Howard for far weaker transgressions than that with which he is so boldly practising. When I arrived in the country and heard of Mr. Gell the great preacher, the architect, the botanist, the soldiers' friend, and general Jumping-Jack, I was under the impression that he was a man of ability. I find that I have been mistaken—his ability appears to rest chiefly upon its annexative quality. When I had occasion to study for the Bar, I made India a portion of my labours, and I am well-read up with respect to most subjects. The Historical Sketch of the Indian Princes was especially recommended to my attention, so you see I know what I am about. The parson seems to have a misty idea of his new vocation; but probably time will improve him. In the hope that you will deem this letter worthy of insertion,—I am Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD ELLMORE.

Malabar Hill, Bombay, 12th Aug., 1864.

BENGAL.

WE have been informed that the East Indian Railway Company intend to follow the example of the Eastern Bengal, in starting a Fourth Class passenger carriage, the rate of fare to be at 3 pie per mile.—*Indian Daily News, August* 8.

WE hear that a Commission will shortly be sent by Government to some of the Eastern Districts to enquire into the sanitary condition of the Railway lines, the station buildings, and of the drainage of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.—*Id.*

THERE is no foundation in fact for the rumour that a portion of the 31st Punjab N. I. at Barrackpore is under orders to proceed to Chitta-

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going, relieved the Head Quarters of the 38th N. I. at that station. The 38th N. I. remain where they are; and Major General Showers, C. B., commanding the Presidency Division, will leave Calcutta on Wednesday in the Steamer *Moulmein* for Chittagong, to inspect the troops at that station.—*Englishman, August* 8.

Among our Law Reports will be found one decided by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Levinge, [illegible] The Nawab Syed Munsoor Ally Khan Bahadoor Nusrut Jung, in which we are sorry to observe the learned Advocate-General successfully pleaded on the part of His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, the Statute of Limitation. It may be good law, but when a debt has have been justly incurred, it appears strange how any honest man, more especially one of exalted rank, could take refuge under what has been termed, whether justly or otherwise, it is not our office to determine, "The Rogue's Statute."—*Id.*

We are told that under instructions from the Board of Directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company at Home, a bonus of £50 or Rs. 500 has been granted to the Traffic Superintendent of that Company for his able management of the Passenger Traffic during the Hindoo holidays in January last, on which occasion a large number of Trains, both up and down, ran along the line during the day and night without any accident. On that particular occasion, the revenue of the Company from Passenger Traffic alone is said to have amounted to about Rs. 28,000.—*Id.*

A "Calcutta Merchant" unable longer to bear the treatment of the E. T. Department, has made his complaint public. The fact is, it is useless grumbling; the lines are not in that state of efficiency they ought to be, the Government will neither lay out the required capital nor will they give up the business to a private company. The constant interruptions taking place at particular places, and the remarks we are constantly hearing on the subject of the bad insulation of the wire, all show that Government is stingy to the department, and when that is the case, there is no use in attacking the officials of bad management. Our correspondent will probably receive an explanation from the Telegraph Department that the detention occurred at so and so places, and in such a manner as clear as possible, but still as the message had been received so many hours before, the post could have carried them, there is no [illegible], which it is hoped, will be a satisfactory [illegible].—*Englishman, Aug.* 9.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Letters from Agra tell us of one of those sad accidents which are getting most unaccountably frequent of late. It appears that four young men went out shooting in the vicinity, and came across a herd of swine (whether wild boars or [illegible] say) who "charged them." As far as we can understand, three of them retreated, and the [illegible] turned and fired, lodging *the whole* [illegible] in the person of young Mr. Tapsell, son of the well-known conductor of that name. One ball entered his brain, another his back, and the third we are not assured where. It seems an inexplicable affair altogether, and our account of how it occurred must not be taken as quite accurate. But there is no doubt of the young man's death and the arrest of the three prisoners.—*Oude* [illegible], *Aug.* 1.

REPORT OF EARTHQUAKE IN KUTCH ON THE 29TH APRIL 1864.

(*From the Gazette of India.*)

From Major A. Y. Shortt, Political Agent, Cutch, to the Chief Secy. to Govt. of Bombay,—(dated Mandavee, 13th May 1864.)

I do myself the honor to report that the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at about [illegible] on the morning of the 29th ultimo, in Wagur. It was accompanied by subterraneous thunder, which with the motion seemed to travel from the west to east, and lasted for under a minute, and sufficiently strong to have occasioned damage, had it been of longer duration. It seems to have been but slightly felt in the western part of Kutch, so much so as to have occasioned remark from but few.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

With a view to relieve the Members of Volunteer Corps, to a certain extent, of the expenses entailed by the provision of equipments and attendance at Parades, Drills, and Target Practice, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, subject to the confirmation of the [illegible] Secretary of State, [illegible] Volunteer C[illegible] each [illegible] re[illegible] under the conditions of G. G. O. No. 274 of 23rd March 1861, and No. 96 of 3rd February 1863, an annual grant of Capitation Allowance at the rate of twenty Rupees for each effective Member of the Corps, commencing from the 1st of May 1864.

The annual grant to each Corps will be based on the effective strength at the commencement of the calendar year, and will not be affected by any reduction of strength during the year for which the grant is made.

On the 1st of January of each year, the Commanding Officer will forward to the Pay Examiner at the Presidency, a Nominal Roll of the effective Members of his Corps at that date, according to the annexed form, together with a bill for the Capitation Allowance for the ensuing official year. The bill after examination and check, will be returned to him duly passed for the authorized amount.

On the 1st of May he will forward this bill to the Pay master of the Circle, who will grant a cheque on the most convenient Treasury (or [illegible] or Branch acting as Treasuries).

The Capitation Allowance may be employed at the discretion of the Commanding Officers either to defray past or current expenditure; but all payments must be strictly confined to the following heads of expenditure, viz.:—

Care and repair of Arms.

Cost of conveyance to and from Parades, Drills, and Target Practice.

Clothing.

Extra ammunition and other supplies obtained from Government stores on re-payment.

Drill grounds or sheds.

Band Charges.

In Corps to which an Adjutant is allowed, the accounts and vouchers connected with the disbursement of the Capitation Allowance will be retained in his Office, and he will make all the disbursements, but only under the written authority of the Commandant.

In other Corps the Commandant will keep the accounts and make the disbursements.

REPORT OF A VISIT TO THE STRONGHOLDS OF MANICKGHUR AND GOORAGHUR IN THE SUMBULPORE DISTRICT.

From Captain F. G. Stewart, Depy. Inspr. Genl of Police, C. D., to the Personal Asst. to Inspr. Genl. of Police, Central Provinces,—(No. 256, dated Raepore, 31st May 1864.)

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in your docket No. 2157 of the 18th instant, giving cover to letter No. 2239 of the 16th idem, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to the address of the Inspector General, I have the honor to submit, through the Inspector General, a report of my visit to the strongholds of Manickghur and Gooraghur for the information of the Chief Commissioner. I regret however that I cannot make this report so full as Mr. Temple may expect, and indeed appears to wish that I should, for this reason, that I stayed no longer than a few hours in any one place, was accompanied but by two guides whose knowledge was, they led me to believe, limited to the immediate vicinity of the routes they had on one or two occasions travelled. Saw but six or eight inhabitants of those regions, and then too found the greatest difficulty in making myself understood by them.

I will commence by giving the locale of these places. Both are in Kurryar, the former in the Kolah Zemindaree belonging to Lal Sah Thakoor, now a prisoner in the Ryepore Jail for harbouring rebels, the latter in Gooraghur Zemindaree, held by Bisnath Poojaree, the Chief of a tribe styled Bhoonjya. Both are in a range of densely wooded abruptly scarped hills, which run from the valley of the Jonk in the immediate vicinity of Thanote, the residence of Lal Sah, and run in a succession of scraps and [illegible] in a south-westerly direction into the [illegible] Bindra Nowaghur; their highest point being probably reached about the ridge separating the plateau of Manickghur and Gooraghur.

From the northward there are, as far as I could gather, three ghats or ascents, two in the immediate vicinity of Thanote, which is thus the key to this position. The one which is about three quarters of a mile distant is accessible enough [illegible] and of no great length. The other, about three quarters of a mile further south, is [illegible] ascendable only by men.

The third approach, that by Sarabony, is facile [illegible] cannot be called a ghat, for the Manickghur plateau slopes so very gradually towards the northward, that it could, from the Sarabony side be traversed by carts, were there only a road. As it was, I managed to send down some spoils of the chase on a cart which got over the journey well enough but for sticking in the heavy sand in the bed of the Jonk.

Our party ascended by the first named ghat, and descended by the Sarabony route. Our explorations lying through a tract of country described as a jungly, hilly, waste, occupied by only one or two villages that could boast of inhabitants. I adopted the precaution of taking provisions for the whole of the party for the number of days likely to be occupied in the trip, and it was well that this precaution was taken, for, with the exception of a little coarse rice, a little milk, and a few fowls and eggs, obtained at the only two inhabited villages which we encountered, we obtained nothing. What there was was given to us cheerfully by the Gowertya of Sodrah, one of these villages, a Gondh; in the other, Joonapanee, a Bhoonjya village, there was a little difficulty, as the Poojaree [illegible] had first to be applied to, and he lives some miles off at the village of Soonabeera.

On gaining the top of the ascent, by which we reached the summit of the first plateau, we found ourselves on a perfectly arid looking tableland, covered with tall dense grass and trees, proceeding along which for about two and half miles, the plateau gradually expanding in width, we suddenly emerged on a fine open plain, covered, even at this time of the year, with rich green grass, on which sparkled in the sun-beams the dew which had fallen during the night. Numerous water-holes were visible dotting this charming little oasis, and the numerous footprints of deer of various sizes, from that of the tiny baikree or kakur up to those of the noble sambre and barasinga, with here and there the huge heavy hoof mark of the mighty buffalo, attested to the partiality for this spot as a pasture ground of the wild herds which roam these wilds.

This plain is not by any means extensive, indeed, sufficient only to supply the wants of one or two villages. The traces of one of these Kermailee are still visible in the mangoe trees, which here and there bear testimony to the former residence of man.

Leaving this clearing, we have passed through some two or three miles of grass and trees jungle, and then emerged on another plain, the most conspicuous feature of which was the large Dayeea clearing, which was made by the former residents of Shikrapra, now deserted.

This Dayeea occupies several miles of hill slope, and being covered with long yellow dry grass, interspersed with the black trunks of charred or withered trees, presents to the eye a particularly desolate appearance.

A small stream, an affluent of the Jonk River, flows through this plain. Water is abundant, there being several tanks scattered about. There is one exceedingly fine one in the vicinity of which formerly existed the village of Margoorah.

It will doubtless be remarked that the villages of which mention has as yet been made, and others which will be referred to, are all deserted. The reason given me for this was the unsettled and unsafe state of the country, and the fear of the Chohar or robber gangs infesting it.

To the southward of Margoorah a small valley runs up for two or three miles into the mass of hills which with their rugged scarps, facing towards the north, at this point of the frontier, form a natural boundary line between the Zemindaree of Kolah and Gooraghur.

The reputed stronghold of Manickghur is situated at about a mile from the gorge of this valley, which is best described as a cul-de-sal of not more than a mile at its widest point, surrounded on all sides, save the gorge, by high wooded hills, the summits of which are a sheer scarp.

The River Jonk or [illegible] flows through this valley, and runs along the western face of the so-called Fort of Manickghur.

The Killew or Fort of Manickghur is little worthy of so dignified a name, consisting, as it does, of only a rude breast-work of about 300 yards by 150, formed of earth and stones thrown up from the surrounding trench, which is of no depth. This breast-work, which is not more than 10 or 12 feet high, consists of a curtain with rude attempts at towers or bastions at each corner.

This work seems to be in an incomplete state, or, if it ever was completed, certainly would have been of little use as a protection against regular troops who would have carried it with a rush. No attempt seems to have been made to clear away the trees in the interior of the enclosure, nor yet was the precaution taken of cutting down the jungles in front of the enclosure, so as to prevent skirmishers from finding shelter during their approach. Nothing would have been easier than to advance from one tree to another, and from one clump of bamboos to another, till close up the breast-work, which a final rush would have carried. The wonder and his followers do not seem to have calculated on this, or if they did, perhaps they were afraid, lest, if they made a clearing in the jungle, their place of retreat might chance to be discovered. Verily had he wished, he could not have put himself into a better trap. The sympathy of the inhabitants [illegible] proper intelligence must [illegible] been [illegible] friends on the occasion on which he chose this spot as a retreat.

It was at this spot also that Gomoo, his brother Kuromning Sing and their [illegible] Soofaid Sing with some 35 to 40 [illegible] took up their abode in January 1863 after committing the dacoity at Imleedee, and it was there that they were attacked by a party of police headed by Inspector Ibrahim Beg, aided by men of Kolah and Soomar, who were led to the spot by one Soorit Kulhar, of Shenbatha, whose wife his son and others had been seized and carried off by the outlaws, but who fortunately effected his escape, and through fear of the threat of his son being sacrificed being carried out, gave instant information to the Police. The attack, although planned well enough, was not carried out with the amount of vigor and courage which it should have been. Thus it was that, although the attacking party, consisting of 60 men, were led straight upon the robbers (who, instead of being in the enclosure, were pitched openly on the left bank of the Jonk and at the very foot of the hill down which the attacking party came), and although they took the outlaws quite by surprise, still the result of the attack was only two men killed and one wounded and two captured, a poor result with such advantages.

Leaving Manickghur, we proceeded in a somewhat westerly direction for about three miles through a narrow valley till we came to a small ridge of hill, on crossing which we found ourselves suddenly on the edge of a fine large natural tank, on the further side of which stands the hamlet of Sodrah, the residents of which are Gondhs. To the northward of Sodrah, there seems to be, as far as I could judge, a fine extensive plain covered with dense grass and low jungle with here and there the charred and mouldering ruins of houses, indicative of the sites of former villages.

To the southward the vision is bounded by a low range of hills backed by the higher scarps of the chain which has already been made mention of. This lower line of hills has to be surmounted, a short valley crossed, and then the traveller finds himself at the foot of a high scarped range, which rises like a wall of circumvallation to the right hand and to the left. At first sight further progress seems barred, he is therefore agreeably surprised to find that the ascent to the upper tableland is not nearly so formidable as the appearance of the battling cliffs in front of him would at first sight lead him to suppose.

The ascent, which is steep, but not nearly so difficult, nor yet so long, as the Dossawanee Ghat in the Chundwarra District, is passable to horses, and occupies about thirty to thirty-five minutes to surmount. Were the road only cut a little, the difficulties of the approach would be nothing to speak of. This ghat is called the Kullingpanee Ghat, from the village of that name, which once existed there, but of which nought now remains, save the blackened rafters of a few huts.

There is also, I am informed, another and easier ghat to the right, called the Pondgaoa Ghat.

On gaining the summit of Kullingpanee Ghat, we descended very gradually to a small plain, in which we encamped for the night, there being no village anywhere near. In the morning we ascended a short ghat, and then passing through a plain continued gradually to ascend till we arrived at an open and extensive plain, stretching away towards the south as far as the eye could reach.

In this valley are interspersed, as far as I could learn, twelve villages, which form the Gooraghur Zemindaree. These are—

1st.—Soonabeera, the residence of the Zemindar Bisnath Poojaree, who is a Bhoonjya.
2nd.—Sindmooree (deserted).
3rd.—Joonapanee.
4th.—Gheerbata.
5th.—Kohoree (deserted).
6th.—Jamgaon do.
7th.—Burpuder do.
8th.—Dyewangun do.
9th.—Deoceel do.
10th.—Goodma do.
11th.—Rooleegaon do.
12th.—Manjagaon do.

All these villages are inhabited by Bhoonjyas. Whence this caste springs, I was unable to ascertain; I was informed that they are only to be found in the Gooraghur Zemindaree. They are the wildest-looking set of people I have met anywhere in all my wanderings in the Central Provinces, and beat even the inhabitants of the interior of Buster. They consider themselves superior to Gondhs, with whom they will not even smoke and drink, much less eat. The flesh of tame swine, buffalo, and bison is forbidden to them, though neelgye they eat.

They worship Thakooreen or Mata Deevee. Their dead they bury. They have a language of their own, but understand and speak little Ooryah, which was the channel of communication between us. One strange custom of theirs is worthy of remark, it is that of at once forsaking any village in which a stranger sets foot, an instance of which I saw in Sindmooree, which is near Joonapanee, at which latter place I halted. It would seem that the peons of some Survey Officers who were up here a short while before me, had chanced to enter that village, whereupon all the inhabitants forsook it nor will they return to it, I was informed, till the rains have fallen and purged it of its supposed contaminations.

It may be interesting to note that the River Jonk takes its rise at the village of Joonapanee; it was in the vicinage of this village too that the redoubtable rebel Chief Kumwull Sing in December last took up his abode with his family and a few followers. Judging from the careful manner in which their huts had been constructed, it seems evident that he considered himself safe from pursuit. A party of Police was, however, conducted to the spot, but owing to what seems very like an act of treachery, they were delayed till the day was well up, so that on the approach of the party, it was seen by some women who had gone for water, whereupon the alarm was given, and a precipitate retreat on the part of the outlaws ensued; since then nothing certain has been heard of the whereabouts of this rebel.

The temperature on the top of the Gooraghur plateau is quite different to that in the valley at Thanote; at night the air was chilly, heavy dew fell, and considering that the height of this plateau is, I should say, little short of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, there is no doubt that if there were no difficulties in the way, it would make a capital retreat during the hot months for Europeans; but the spot itself is so distant from any of the stations of the Chutteesghur Division, and the difficulty of getting supplies would be so great, that I fear it is hopeless to think of ever turning it to account as a sanitarium. I must, moreover, observe that on the occasion of my visit the weather was most extraordinary everywhere and very much cooler than it customarily is in April. The temperature of Gooraghur may, therefore, have appeared to me even more agreeable than it generally is. It is in like manner impossible for me to say, seeing that I was not twelve hours in any one place, whether the locality is healthy; neither do I like to hazard an opinion as to the suitability of this plateau for colonization by Europeans, but I have no hesitation in saying that, as a temporary place of residence in the hot months, it would be far more suited to a European constitution than the low unhealthy plains which surround this plateau.

As far as I could judge, the soil seemed rich, water abundant, so also timber, though not of any of the more valuable kinds, nor yet of any size; I observed also one or two of the plants and shrubs which I have observed grow only on the higher and cooler localities in India, from which I surmise that the climate of this plateau must be a temperate one.

Wild animals of various kinds are very numerous on both the Manickghur and the Gooraghur plateau. I saw buffaloe, bison, sambre bara singa, styled also gowna neelgye, cheetal baikree or kotree, and the barking deer; I observed also the marks of tigers, cheetahs, bears, hyenas, and hog, hares, partridges, and peafowl are also abundant. It struck me that there were more animals on the lower plain of Manickghur than on the higher one of Gooraghur, but this perhaps may be a mistake, for the animals being confined to narrower limits, may in consequence appear more numerous. From my own observations, as well as from what my guides told me, the buffalo does not seem to ascend to the higher plateau of the Gooraghur, though the bison is said to descend to the lower one of Manickghur.

There now, I think, only remains for me to add that I consider difficulties of approach, &c., to these two strongholds to have been greatly exaggerated; ideas have no doubt sprung from native reports, which delight to deal in fables of the most marvellous nature, especially when they relate to places which are remote and little visited. For my part I can see nothing extraordinary or insurmountable as far as the difficulties of approach go. The main obstacles which any force marching against rebels or outlaws would have to contend against would be want of proper information, guides, and food. The latter would have to be taken with the party when starting. Of the strength of many of the positions in these hills, there can be no doubt, but any of the parties who have hitherto held out in these localities do not seem to have duly appreciated them, and they appear to have owed their safety more to the want of knowledge as to their whereabouts on the part of the troops engaged against them, than to any strategic abilities of their own. That many of the positions, if properly held by courageous men, would be exceedingly difficult to capture, there is no denying, while as to the mode of attack, I am of opinion that it would probably be found better to take these positions in the rear by attacking from the Kurryar and Bindra Nowayghur side than by advancing against them from the Kolah direction.

SLAVERY IN COOCH BEHAR.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette.*)

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Haughton, Commissioner of Cooch Behar, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 160, dated the 4th June 1864.)

Sir,—The existence of slavery in Cooch Behar has forced itself upon my attention in a manner which leaves me no alternative but to bring the matter at once to the attention of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, and to solicit his instructions thereupon.

2. Recently complaint was made to me by an individual that he had sold a child to the Moharanees, lately acting as Regents, but had not received the price of it, Rs. 50. The child was stated to have been given to a Brahmin on the occasion of the late Rajah's shradh, celebrated for the first time six months after his decease.

3. I requested the Moharanees to explain this claim. In reply they informed me it had always been customary to give away slaves to Brahmins on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of the Rajahs of Cooch Behar, and that they had acted in accordance with that custom, which however, they admitted to be an evil one and promised not to continue it. The complaint was the result of a quarrel between the relatives of the child, one of whom had received the amount which the other thought himself entitled to.

4. I had reason to know from private sources that slavery was very general in Cooch Behar; I had in one case which came before me found a woman complaining that her husband had threatened to sell her to the Botanese, and had been informed that the practice was not unfrequent. It appeared to me, therefore, likely to be of little advantage to commence formal or public enquiry, and that I should best learn the nature and extent of slavery in this country by compelling one of the Officials to furnish me with the information I desired, for it seemed probable that where all the better sort were more or less concerned, no one would give evidence willingly. I therefore directed Annund Chunder Ghose, an old Officer of the State, acting Sessions Judge and Sheristadar of the Raj Subha or Privy Council, to furnish me with a Report on the subject of slavery. Annex* is a translation of this document, which exhibits a painful picture of the state of morality existing in the country by no means overdrawn.

5. The Judge of the Civil Court had a short time previously applied to me, (probably from hearing of the complaint which had been addressed to me,) stating that it had been customary to register sales of mankind in his Court, and desiring to know whether the practice was to be continued. As I was aware that the late Rajah had issued an order abolishing slavery, prospecting at least though the order had not been recorded or carried out, I had no hesitation in prohibiting future registrations.

6. That the practice is one of old standing and attended with the greatest abuses will appear from the extracts† of correspondence of a former Commissioner annexed. The case of females is especially deplorable. It seems that children are sold by their natural parents even before their birth, and that males of the lower classes at least, are for ever liable to be sold and re-sold by their male relatives. I am informed that they are disposed of solely with reference to profit, without their wishes being in any way consulted, and by force. There appears to be no check whatever to prevent their being sold to the Booteas or other foreigners, and I cannot doubt but that such sales are frequent.

7. The Rajah no longer [illegible] slaves amongst his Military retainers, and [illegible] easy to determine exactly who amongst [illegible] vants are really such, as the Morungees and [illegible] holding land on service tenure are pro[illegible] all themselves slaves of the Rajah, as [illegible] of this title they have been in the [illegible] of resisting all ordinary jurisdiction.

8. There can be no doubt that [illegible] ing system of slavery, es[illegible] the women, must have a [illegible] effect [illegible] the whole people, the fathers [illegible] mothers being taught to disregard the [illegible] they naturally owe to their own children [illegible] relatives, to all classes being taught to look [illegible] a covet[illegible] on the orphan children a[illegible] [illegible] ordinary instincts of every [illegible] teach them to pity and sup[illegible].

9. It seems to me impo[illegible] the British Government could for an[illegible] countenance such a system, or that any [illegible] Officers [illegible] be found to adjudicate an[illegible] claims to service of the loathsome ‡ [illegible] the subject of a recent application to my[illegible]. It seems to me impossible that the Government should not only tolerate in a country, wh[illegible] by its Sunnud only a Zemindaree of Bengal, practices highly penal wherever British Law prevails, but permit these practices to be enforced in Courts which profess to follow in the[illegible] own, and which are for the most part administered by Natives of our own Provinces. Courts which could not exist but for the protection of the Government.

10. The evil is of long standing, but probably attained its height during the long period of misrule of Rajah Harinder Narain from 1800 to 1839 A. D. during which the Rajah not only abandoned his people to lawless violence, but indulged himself without fear or scruple in the practice of it. His son Seebinder Narain brought up in the School of Adversity was a better man, and it will be seen made some attempt to prevent his subjects from being sold out of the country. The late Rajah's education had taught him to look with disgust at the practice, and I have no doubt that but for the imbecile state to which he was latterly reduced by debauchery, he would have put a stop to it. The real cause of his order not having been carried into execution was I have good reason to believe, the outcry raised by the Ranees and females of the Palace, who were apprehensive that they would hereafter be unable to obtain servants. These apprehensions probably have little foundation, as the Rajbaree is a refuge * for women who consider themselves oppressed, and the condition of the Rajbaree servants, slaves or otherwise, appears to be comfortable.

11. It is hardly possible to put a sudden and complete stop to the evil under notice; but I think measures may be adopted which will have the effect of completely extirpating it during the minority of the present Rajah. I would respectfully suggest the following Rules for promulgation with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor:—

1st.—That, as the Government of Cooch Behar is professedly carried on in the spirit of the Laws of British India, it be declared that no right to the compulsory service of any person, not being a prisoner under sentence by duly constituted Judicial Authority, exists with any other person.

2nd.—That all future sales of mankind, male or female, be prohibited, and the Courts debarred from recognizing them, nor shall any suit be admitted to enforce sales of time past.

3rd.—That the provisions of the Penal Code on the subject of kidnapping be declared to be in force as regards all future seizures, sales, or detentions, of persons, male or female.

4th.—That the foregoing Rules shall not affect the right of parents to bestow their daughters in marriage for the first time, or to receive usual presents on such occasion, nor shall they, in like case, affect relatives by custom entitled to take the place of parents, but that they shall be in force so far as to prevent the disposal of any female by marriage or otherwise, a second time without her full and free consent.

5th.—That persons now holding others in bondage, on account of actual money payments duly registered, be called upon to register those claims within a fixed period, and that such persons shall have the right of recovering the amount actually paid, under such Regulations as may be made on that head with the approval of Government.

12. In conclusion I think it right to say that, as far as I can ascertain, the Governor General's Agent has never been called upon to interfere in the question of slavery generally, but he did interfere in one individual's case, in which the restitution of a female slave was claimed. The matter was compromised by the girl's paramour paying her value.

13. Since the preceding portion of this letter was drafted, I have received a communication† from Chunder Nath Nunday, fully corroborative of the statement made in the 10th paragraph of this letter, and forwarding copy of rules which it was proposed to enact for the suppression of slavery, copies are annexed.

A.

Report of Baboo Annund Chunder Ghose, Acting Sessions Judge and Sheristadar of the Raj Subha of Cooch Behar.

(After recapitulation of order in accordance with which Report is made.)

1st.—I cannot say how long the custom of man-selling has been practised (in Cooch Behar,) but believe this evil usage has existed for a very long time.

2nd.—In this country man-selling is usual among four classes of persons:—

1st.—Fathers and mothers sell their daughters.

2nd.—Husbands sell their married wives.

3rd.—Priests and their diciples sell the slaves, male and female, they have acquired.

4th.—Persons falling into misfortune and in want of food are sold.

2. Besides the four sorts of sales named above:—

Paternal uncles, elder brothers, brothers, fathers-in-law, husbands, brothers, elder and younger, and maternal uncles, &c., the relations in general are in the habit of selling. Besides all this, in this State there are many sorts of persons who live acting as brokers in these evil transactions, and are perpetually on the look out for business. I am not able to state details of the traffic in town and country, but they may easily be obtained from the Police, and those who transact business in the bazar.

3. On the Bootan border there are many people by means of whom the wives and children of the cultivators are secretly sold for very small sums.

4. There are many people who have fallen into misfortune, who, by means of their relatives, have consented to become slaves to great men, and for this reason in the houses of great men in this and the bordering countries there are a great number of male and female slaves.

5. The custom of man-selling is equally practised by and between Hindoos and Mahomedans alike.

6. Hindoos and Mahomedans alike, fathers, mothers, and near relatives, sell their children to prostitutes, even before they are born, for small sums, and the purchasers occasionally register the bills of sale in the Civil Court, but I hear that from apprehension that the sales might not be recognized by the Courts, many secret sales take place.

7. During the last thirty years the price of men (mankind) has been, I have heard, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50. In illustration I submit a list of registered sales from 1256 to 16th Bhadro, 1270, obtained from the Civil Court, and a list of children purchased, even after your arrival at this Capital, by prostitutes, which I have obtained from dealers in the bazar.

8. The old deceased Rajah (Harinder Narain, third predecessor of the present Rajah) gave permission for registry. Moreover he farmed out the privilege to his Ranee Nageseuree, now still living at Benares. Subsequently (his son) Maharaj Seebinder Narain, in Joyet 1246, ordered that bills of sale of mankind should be registered in the Criminal Court, but the practices ceased after six months or a year, and the bills have since been registered in the Civil Court, but since the year before mentioned, but few bills of the sort have been registered, moreover, none of the Sirkaree (Rajahs) or Royal family sales or purchases) of slaves are registered. It does not appear either that sales made by owners to other countries are registered; but sales of girls to prostitutes are found registered. A fee for registry of sales of mankind is taken at 5 per cent *ad valorem* and transcription fee of one per cent. in the Civil Court.

9. People without humanity or pity do not reason, and it is the custom for Mahomedans to sell their daughters to Hindoos and *vice versa*. These they join to their own castes.

10. Rajah Seebinder Narain about 1248 or 1249 issued an order from the Raj Subha, which was generally published, that any owner of a slave, male or female, selling them to another country, should be punished.

11. In Falgoon or Cheyt 1269, Rajah Narinder Narain (deceased, August 1863) called on me one afternoon and said that the custom of selling mankind was a great evil, and that the British Government had long since put a stop to it in their territory, therefore he directed the practice should be stopped. This fact is known to all the chief officers. On account of the pressure of business the order was not issued, but it was certainly the intention of the Rajah to put a stop to the practice.

12. The practice of Suttee was prohibited before the time of Maharaja Seebinder Narain but I myself have seen four or five Suttees. It may be called a kind of murder.

13. In Bengal, it is the custom of Brahmins, to marry many women, but such is not the custom here. The Royal family and Brahmins, besides their married wives, keep many concubines taken from all castes; these make their purchases for them in the bazar. On account of this custom the population of the State does not increase.

14. There is another evil custom, after a girl has been betrothed formally to one man, it is quite common for another more wealthy to seize her and carry her off by force. This is a cause of abundant complaints in the Courts. Whilst such a state of things exists the people cannot be happy.

15. The Hindoos of this country make temporary marriages like the Mahomedans. If these things are put a stop to, it will tend to the benefit of the country.

B.

Extract of a letter from Norman Macleod, Esq., Commissioner of Cooch Behar, to George Dowdswell, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated the 31st January 1864.

Para. 16.—"One of those (specific grievances attended to in preceding paragraph) is the collections of dues and exactions under various forms, but fixed by no established standard, which are levied from the cultivators of the soil, amounting in general with their rent to the enormous proportion of three times the sum which they are bound by their agreements to pay for the use of their land. To explain this and its effects by an instance of unhappily no imaginary or even extraordinary occurrence. A Ryot takes a Pottah for so many beegahs of land, ageeing to pay Rs. 20 per annum in rent for them, and he hopes perhaps by his labour to make the produce of his land yield him sufficient to enable him to discharge his rent, and afford him a surplus of possibly Rs. 20 for the maintenance of himself and family. By the time, however, that he has tilled his ground and his crop begins to rise, he finds that the demand for dues in various shapes are made upon him, amounting altogether to Rs. 40 over and above the sum of his stipulated rent. His utmost efforts cannot possibly enable him to answer these demands, they are pressed upon him with urgency, and exact from him his utmost mite, that mite, however, will not suffice and, to add to it, he sells children and probably prostitutes his wife by disposing of her in mortgage. Yet all may not avail him, the rapacity of his oppressor may be still unsatiated, and loss of life should follow that of family and property he flies from his home and country."

From Norman Macleod, Esq., Commissioner of Cooch Behar, to George Dowdswell, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated the 9th February 1864.

Para. 5.—"These extraordinary retainers, Burkundauze and Sepoys, are not only altogether superfluous, but as they scarcely ever receive any regular pay, they plunder the country for their own subsistence, and are also very active instruments in the hands of Rajah's Amlah. Their attendance, moreover, about the persons of Harinder Narain, impresses his mind, in his present state of imbecility, with very false and preposterous notions of his consequence and power, and I must not fail to add that one of these supernumerary companies of Sepoys, which consists partly of slaves, is regarded by the Rajah and by his subject also, as devoted with peculiar servility to his will and purposes, and it was to the care of these men the unfortunate Hurris Chuckerbutty was committed (being taken from under the guard of Regular Sepoys) on the day before his disappearance."

A subsequent Report, dated 11th August 1814, details the mode in which the Sepoys above referred to were employed in the murder of Hurris Chuckerbutty and the disposal of body.

C.

Petittion of Sree Toolsee, Prostitute, to the Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

I brought a girl, named Anund, when she was very young, and instructing her in various ways. When she attained puberty, by the exercise of the "science of whoredom," she earned money and supported me. One day by some one's evil advice she ran away with my property. I complained in the Criminal Court. She then came to me, and declaring that the property was lost, granted me a bond for the value of it. I then withdrew the charge and brought her into my own control into my own premises. Subsequently the Rajah's *khansama*, Joteeram Doss having agreed to pay me Narainy Rs. 9 monthly as the hire of the girl, was in the habit of visiting her. He subsequently took her to his residence, allowing her to visit me when she chose, and paying me portions of her hire. Hearing that he was about to return to his country I demanded the girl, and Rs. 150 or 175 of her hire still due, but he has put me off with promises and is about to flee the country with the girl. As he is servant of the Government, instead of applying to the Criminal Court, I appeal to you to cause the girl to be given up and her hire paid to me.

D.

Draft Order of His Highness the Maharajah. Rules for abolition of slave trade in the State of Nij Behar, published at the Sessions of the High Court in the year 353 Saka, corresponding with 1269 B. S.

It appears that the custom of slave dealing is prevalent in this State, but this is a very illegal* and wrongful act; for it is not the intention of God that the man, who has been created by him, should sell his brethren and keep them for life as slaves under him. The power with which mankind are invested in regard to the sale of cows, asses, and other animals, cannot be properly exercised over their fellow-creatures. In short, the act is not at all reasonable, and is adverse to the will of our Creator, and is thought cruel. Considering therefore that the custom ought to be stopped; it is enacted as follows:—

1st.—That whoever, after promulgation of this Rule and the present date, will sell or purchase any man for the purpose of employing him as slave (whether male or female) within this Raj, sell to others or beyond this State, or will accept or employ persons as slaves (whether male or female) without their consent, will be liable to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years.

2nd.—Whoever will buy and remove persons to any place from this State, or will import or expert slaves (whether male or female,) or will purchase or sell them, will be imprisoned for life.

3rd.—Whoever will sell, or hire out, or confer upon by gift a girl who has not reached maturity, with the intention to engage her into the usages of a prostitute, or in other hateful or immoral acts, or knowing the probability of her being engaged in those acts, will be rigorously imprisoned for a period not exceeding ten years.

4th.—Whoever will purchase, or hire or receive and accept in any way a girl who has not reached maturity, with the intention to engage her in the usages of a prostitute, or in other hateful or immoral acts, or knowing the probability of her being engaged in those acts will be imprisoned rigorously for a period not exceeding ten years.

5th.—All Officers should try themselves to put a stop to the above occurrences, but whoever will conceal the fact, knowing that the crimes hereby prohibited have taken place, or are likely to take place, that is to say, who will not report regularly of the above fact before His Highness, will be liable to a punishment, the moiety of what is already fixed for the said crimes, a period of ten years will be concluded as moiety of the imprisonment for life.

6th.—Whoever will aid the commission of the crimes specified above will be liable to the full punishment ascertained for those offences.

7th.—These Rules will be in force from 1st proximo.

8th.—Copies of this will be sent to the Subordinate Courts for information; the chief officers shall hang a copy of these Rules in a public place in each office for general information. The Ahilkar of Fouzdaree should furnish the Darogahs and Mohurirs of each Thannah and Pharie (Police Station house) with a copy directing them to circulate it in the markets during two weeks. The Ahilkar will also report after due circulation of the same.

* See.

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* Vide Appendix A.
† Vide Appendix B.
‡ Vide Appendix C.

* Since writing this Maharanee Nistaritee has reported to me that she discharged six of her women; three married and three widows, who had taken voluntary service.
† Vide Appendix D.

IS ENGLAND AN EXTRAVAGANT COUNTRY?

(*From the Economist.*)

There is no economical question more interesting, and few more important, than the question whether the English Government is spending too much money? We hear vigorous complaints from various sides—strong assertions that our extravagance is great. It is certain, too, that the sum total of our expenditure is large. We *do*, in fact, get through a great deal of money. It is of the highest importance to know if this outlay is needful, or if it is idle. But, unfortunately, to solve this question directly is very difficult. There are pretiminary political questions of great complexity and difficulty that must be answered first. We must settle what sort of foreign policy we wish for, for one sort is dear, and another, for a time at least, may be cheap. We must settle what sort of domestic Government we will have, for an imposing Government will tend to be costly, and a Government *without* dignified externals should *ceteris paribus* cost less than one with them. We must settle how far, if at all, Government shall promote education or other philanthropic objects, for scarcely anything is so costly as trying to improve mankind. These and other large and perplexed questions must be answered before we can be prepared to say at once and clearly how much the English Government *ought* to spend. We cannot fix any outlay till we have settled our object.

But there is an easier though less perfect mode of throwing at least a partial light on this grave subject. We can compare the English expenditure with that of other nations. If it should appear that we are expending more in proportion to our needs and resources than other countries, the presumption will be that we are in fault; if, on the contrary, we are not spending more or spending less—making due allowance for differing circumstances—the natural and fair inference is that we are not in fault, or at least that we are not inexcusably to blame. In 1850, fourteen years ago, Mr Norman, the well-known bank director and political economist, took this comparison in hand. He showed by figures, that in those days we were not spending more than other nations, and consequently that there was no ground for imputing gross wastefulness or misconduct to our administration. The great increase of our expenditure since 1850 has naturally led Mr. Norman to inquire whether his conclusion is still true,—whether the new money we spend is as well spent as the old money,—whether the recent augmentation of outlay is peculiar to ourselves, or whether it is equally shared, all things considered, by other great nations.

Mr Norman arrives at the satisfactory result, that we are not in fault judging ourselves by the standard of other countries. He tells us, by way of summary and conclusion, that the revenue of France, which had been about 55 millions, or 30s 6d per head of the population, 1847, had risen to 74 millions, or 39s 7d per head, in 1861. That of Austria, about 17 millions, or about 10s per head, in 1847, was nearly 30 millions, or 17s per head, in 1861. Prussia, between 10 and 11 millions, 13s 8d per head, in 1847, was between 22 and 23 millions, 22s 4d per head, in 1861. Russia, 46 millions, 16s 3d per head, in 1847, was 48 millions, 15s per head, in 1861. Holland, 7 millions, 47s per head, in 1847, exceeded 9 millions, 50s per head, in 1861. We must recollect, however, that no inconsiderable portion of the Dutch revenue is a tribute from Java, levied by an elaborate system of semi-surfage."

And he exhibits these results in the following table:—

Total Revenue (exclusive of Loans) and Average Taxation per head of Population; with columns relating to Public Debts. 1861.

Countries.	Total Revenue. 1828.	1847.	1861.	Average taxation per head of population. 1828.	1847.	1861.	Public Debt. Amount.	Interest equal per head 1861, of population.
	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	s d	s d	s d	Mlns. £	s d
United Kingdom	50,70	51,34	67,46	43 6	37 8	43 0	805	18 3
France	41,20	54,88	74,00	26 6	30 6	39 7	373	10 7
Austria	10,40	16,17	29,94	6 4	8 9	17 0	227	5 6
Prussia	8,46	10,70	22,66	12 5	13 8	22 4	40	2 6
German Confed. ex Austria & Prussia	10,23	16,50	18,49	13 0	21 2	20 0	76	3 3
Russia	10,80	45,90	48,40	5 7	16 0	15 0	136	2 7
Holland	4,70	7,07	9,12	30 6	47 0	50 7	107	15 3
Belgium	3,90	4,60	5,93	22 3	21 9	25 0	22	6 2

The above table shows that the taxation of England has only increased 5s a head, while that of France has increased 9s, that of Prussia 8s 4d, and that of Austria has doubled. With America, Mr Norman justly observes no satisfactory comparison can now be made. The political state of America undoubtedly excuses a vast outlay. During an eager civil war, it would be idle to expect the economy of detail which is becoming and natural in time of peace. But still even this excuse has its limits, and the waste of capital going on in America, both North and South, must straiten the country,—must prevent and diminish what would otherwise have been its development during many years. Still the ultimate cost to America of her civil war is not to the purpose of this article. But this much is to our purpose. The expenditure of America of late has grown immeasurably more rapidly than that of England, while that of other great countries has kept pace with and rather outstripped it. These figures seem certainly, as far as they go, satisfactory, but they do not convey the entire truth for two reasons.

First. The table relates to revenue only, but the true burden on the country is *expenditure*. How the Government gets the money it gets rid of is immaterial: the point is how much does it get rid of? Now there is litte, or rather there is no question that the balance sheet of England, as a balance sheet, is better than that of any other large country whatever. Year by year we raise much more—nearly the whole of our expenditure—by taxation than other nations. Other nations raise part of their annual expenditure almost every year by loan, and such loans are not entered in the above table. Thus the revenue of France has not for several years nearly equalled her expenditure, and if the latter had been set down in the table instead of the former, the comparison would have been far more favourable to England than it now appears. The case of Russia is even stronger: judging from these figures only, it would seem that the burden of the Russian people had diminished since the Crimean war, whereas we all know that, in fact, the Russian Exchequer, which used to be rich and flourishing above any other in Europe, has been daily subject to anxiety and difficulty. In truth, the stationariness of the Russian revenue, which appears to its credit in the above comparison, is the most unhappy fact in its financial condition. The worst balance sheet has been that of a country which has been forced to increase its outlay, but has not been able to augment its income. Our *show* account in the above comparison would look better if we borrowed in proportion more than other nations, instead of borrowing in proportion less.

Secondly. The true test of the economy or the wastefulness of a Government is what Mr. Gladstone happily called its optional expenditure. A considerable part of the revenue of all countries is expended upon the payment of old debts which the present Government must pay, and which represent the cost of old wars and enterprises which are past and over. If we leave out this item, the comparison would stand thus:—

Optional Expenditure.	s	d
United Kingdom	24	9
France	29	0
Austria	11	6
Prussia	19	10
German Confederation ex Austria and Prussia	16	9
Russia	12	5
Holland	35	4
Belgium	16	10

which cannot be considered an unsatisfactory comparison. That France and England should pay more for their Government than most nations is inevitable. A nation must pay for greatness as for everything else. The French name and the English name are *powers* through the civilized world, and that influence will cost money, manage it as you will.

Mr. Norman justly observes that two of the forms of Government which now are, or are likely to be, predominant in the world tend in different ways to extravagance and expense. The bureaucratic form tends to accumulate a vast array of useless officials, who do little, but whose places are objects of ambition to a considerable part of the community. A democratic Government, though apt to pay its leading officials ill, commonly spends vast sums in worse ways. Its foreign policy is almost sure to be aggressive and costly, and the impulses of the people, whether good or ill, are sure to need money, and it is these which guide the Government. But perhaps neither of these remarks exactly hits the characteristic evil of the English Government at the present time. Our Government is prone, not to an extravagant, but, if we may be allowed the phrase, to a *messy* expenditure. Our miscellaneous expenditure is settled now-a-days not by the Government, but by the House of Commons. For the most part, Chancellors of the Exchequer and Secretaries of the Treasury strive to keep down the accumulating items, but they strive in vain. The late Mr. Wilson used to say that every philanthropic member of Parliament was a costly luxury. Such a member is constantly bringing forward benevolent and attractive schemes which may be well or not but require public money equally whichever they are. If the Government desire to resist the expenditure, they are very likely to be in a minority. Those who are in favour of the benevolent scheme being zealous, and feeling that they are upon the popular side are certain to "come down;" those who are opposed to it, being for the most part indifferent and feeling that they are on the unpopular side, saying to themselves, after all it is only a small sum—100,000*l* or so—are very likely to stay away. But though such a benevolent scheme is very likely to be at first adopted, it is very unlikely to be worked consecutively and consistently. The force which started it is an intermittent force, and, so to say, a distant force. The benevolent member who suggested it perhaps takes up something else, perhaps loses his seat, perhaps comes to have less influence, perhaps forgets all about the matter. Even if he is still zealous and powerful, the administrative Government, who are working out the scheme, do not care much about it. They did not originate it: they have no paternal affection for it. From official duty they do "something," but they do not do more than they can help, and they are not sorry if that "something" turns out ill. They are ready and eager to explain that it was no scheme of theirs. In consequence half the scheme is done, and half undone; and this is what we call a *messy* expenditure. We begin something which would cost 200,000*l*, whether worth it or not, we only spend 100,000*l*, so we lose half the money and do not get anything at all. If such is the case with our miscellaneous expenditure, which is very much controlled by the impulses of the House of Commons, the Army and Navy expenditure, over which the Government still has greater control, is scarcely more consistent or satisfactory. The destructive and the defensive arts are in a state of transition; the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War have endless new guns, new ships, modifications of old guns, modifications of old ships, submitted to them. The occupant of the office for the time being choose the best he can; but very likely, before the ship or gun selected is quite made, he begins to think he has chosen wrong. He sees some error, he is struck with some new light; on trial, he has detected some unsuspected defect;—accordingly, he does not work out fully and entirely the plan of inventor A, but, in official phrase, "modifies his opinion," and falls under the guidance of inventor B, or, still worse, there is a change of Government. The new naval or military administrator is generally the person who has most distinguished himself while in opposition in criticising the doings of the old administration. He necessarily, therefore, enters office prejudiced in opinion, if not determined in intention; he has prophesied evil of his predecessor's plans, even if he be not pledged to relinquish them. Almost certainly he will greatly change, if he does not abandon them. He will not work out and complete the scheme he hates; he will choose and adopt one of the schemes,—the most pleasurable and nicest looking scheme that solicits his favour. He may pension off the old plan with a little public money, but he will expend most of it on his new favourite,—upon the scheme he likes himself. The consequence is a constant change, and an equally constant dissatisfaction.

We must not pursue this subject further now, but should conclude by recommending our readers to read carefully Mr. Norman's pamphlet, because it contains in a short space, and with the warranty of conscientious industry and practised exactitude, the result of many investigations in which most men of business are interested, but which few have the instincts, the skill, and the time to follow out for themselves.

HOW THE ARMY IS RECRUITED IN THE LAND OF FREEDOM.

(*From the Cork Correspondent of Saunders's News Letter.*)

Those who study the materials of which the army of the Republic is composed, and the feelings entertained by its soldiers, readily account for the terrible calamities which every day befal the hosts brought into conflict with an enemy numerically its inferior. Money is lavished, but it does not reach the pockets of those who are sent to battle. It is pillered by provost-marshals, deputy-provost-marshals, and the minor crimps, who are legion. Every species of villany is perpetrated to purloin the bounty. The Irish are sought after in the Northern States to have inquiry made respecting their friends and relations of the male sex in the old country. Sufficient information being gleaned, letters are despatched as from friends at the other side the Atlantic, painting such pictures of prosperity and brilliant fortunes, in confirmation of which emigration tickets are enclosed for the Pats and their sisters or wives, that the dupes unfortunately rush to our seaport. Having embarked and arrived in America, their first resting-place is the camp, and their unhappy female companions are thrown upon the streets of New York. But last week a letter was received in this country from a lad not sixteen years of age, who was begging in the streets of New York with but one leg. He writes that, having received a letter purporting to have been written by a relative in Cincinnati, requesting him and his sister to at once go to America and take charge of a valuable farm that would eventually become his own property, which letter contained prepaid passage tickets, he grasped at the proposition, and the two sailed from Queenstown. The vessel had, however, scarcely touched at the wharf in New York when he was arrested by a policeman on a charge of robbery, and was hurried off, not being allowed time to speak to his relatives. He felt he was innocent, and believed he would be taken before a magistrate, but he was hurled into a railway train, and was never rested until he found himself in a military barrack in Washington. His name was not even recorded on the muster-roll, and he had to answer to a fictitious one, thereby preventing the possibility of his being discovered if his friends should have made inquiry for him. Shortly after his leg was shattered, and he returned to New York unfit for service. His letter expressed more anxiety for his sister than himself, of whom he had had no tidings from the time he was so cruelly kidnapped. The fate of the unfortunate girl is to the present unknown. That this statement is true no one can doubt who reads the following sworn testimony given on a trial which took place in the early part of the present month in a county not many miles from New York. It was given for the plaintiff in a suit for damages, estimated at 10,000 dollars, against Marshal Murray and Deputy-Marshal Buckley, for illegal arrest and false imprisonment. The defendants sought to justify the outrage by alleging that the acts complained of were done by the order of the President of the United States. The trial was twice postponed on motion of defendants, setting forth the absence of necessary witnesses, among whom was Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War; it was alleged in affidavit also that the defendant Murray was too busily engaged in disposing of prize moneys, for seizures, to be able to attend. The case finally came on for trial before Judge Ingalish, at the Supreme Court, on June 7.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 9,000 dollars damages. The following is the principal evidence:—

"Albert W. Patrie testified—I am the plaintiff; I am thirty-five years old; have a wife and child, and am by occupation a farmer. On the 27th of August, 1862, I was ploughing on my farm in Cairo, about nine o'clock A.M., when a man came to me called William Buckley; he was in company with my little boy, who came to show him where I was, and he said he was sent there by United States Marshal Murray to arrest me and take me to New York; at my request he consented to let me go with him to my house to get ready; my wife asked what was to be done with me, and he said I must either go into the army or to Fort Lafayette. Got to New York early on Thursday morning, and then he took me to Marshal Murray's office; Buckley pointed to me and said, 'there is the man.' I asked Murray what I was to do, and he said I could do nothing, and he wrote on a piece of paper and handed it to Mr. Buckley and said, 'take him off;' Buckley told me to follow him, and I went with him to the police head-quarters, and went down stairs, and Buckley handed the paper to a man called 'sergeant;' he read the note and called 'Sands,' and told him to take charge of me; we had to go down stairs; standing up we could just look over the top of the ground; we went into another room where the prisoners were, about eight or ten of them were there; we sat there till night, and then we were locked up in cells; I do not think the cell was more than three feet wide; as I lay on my back my feet would touch one end of the cell and my head the other; had not a rag furnished me to lie upon nor to cover me; the cell was under ground; no window; there was a gas light in the entry; it had a lattice iron door; a man could stand up straight in the cell; the privy was in one corner of the cell; over it was a water faucet and cup; there was no cover to the privy, the smell was worse than that of any country privy I was ever in; sometimes three prisoners slept in the cell, two on the floor and one on the shelf; I was three nights in the cell and two out in the room; on Saturday night a drunken man was put in the cell with me; he was drunk, and noisy, and filthy, and nasty; he was put in the middle of the afternoon; the keepers had thrown water on him, and at night the cell was very wet, and we had to lie in the water, with nothing but the clothes I wore; we had bread and coffee for breakfast, bread and water for dinner, and generally bread and water for supper; two little pieces of bread each time. On Monday night Murray came there; I asked him if I could not give bail and get out of that stinking hole, for I could not live there any longer; I offered to give any amount of bail and pay my board in the city, and report myself every day; he said I could not be bailed, that there was no getting out at all; that money could not bail me out; did not know of but one man that could do anything for me, and that was Judge Beebee, and said 'if you wish to see Judge Beebee, I will send him up in the morning;' and I said if he is the only man that can do anything send him to me; on Tuesday morning, about noon, a man came in and inquired for me; he said, I suppose I can get you out, but I have to use the influence of a great many men in the city and telegraph to Washington a number of times, and it will be pretty expensive; I asked him if he was Judge Beebee, and he said he was, and that Marshal Murray had sent him there; I asked him what he would charge me, and he said he would get me out for 100 dols.; I told him I could not give him that, and he asked me what I could give, and I said 25 dols.; he said he would do nothing for 25 dols.; soon after he came back, and said, 'If I conclude to do anything for you, who is your bail?' I named two men living at the foot of Franklin-street; a few minutes after he came in with another deputy-marshal, and told me I could go with him to get bail, and could come then to Marshal Murray's office; Beebee was not absent from me over ten or fifteen minutes before he came back with the other deputy-marshal; I went with that man to see Isaac Darby in Franklin-street; waited on him to see Mr. Steenbergh; when he came we went to Marshal Murray's office; no one was there but the clerk, and he went to work to fill out a bail bond; before it was done Marshal Murray came in; he went to the clerk to see what he was doing, and said, "Hold on; I don't know anything about this; you must wait till Mr. Beebee comes;" we waited a quarter of an hour till Beebee came in, and he went to work and finished the bail bond; Beebee then asked me to sign it, and I did so; Darby and Steenbergh signed it, and then we went up three pair of stairs to a justice, who took the acknowledgment, and charged me three dollars, which I paid; we came down; I gave Judge Beebee, whom I met on the stairs, twenty-five dollars, and came off with the bondsmen; I was not permitted to write to my friends; I asked and was refused; I offered to let them read my letters; they said I could not send any word home at all, and so I did not write; I did not have my clothes off all the time I was imprisoned; I used my coat for a pillow, and towards morning, when it was cold, I put on my coat and took off my boots and used them as a pillow.

"John Benjamin testified—I shall be sixty years old next December; I first saw the plaintiff in the Elm-street prison in gaol; I saw the cell he was locked in; there were four alike; they were deeper down than the room; Mr. Patrie has described the cell as near as I can; the bench was so narrow a man had to lie pretty still to keep on it; the cell was two and a-half or three feet wide, and the length of a man; there was nothing in the cell but the plank—no clothes. I used my hat for a pillow. I stood up at the door much of the time to get the air. All had a turn in cell No. 4; the boy would kick us out and drive us into the cell as he would a dog. There were plenty of creepers—carrion bugs. All the cells are of one size; each cell had a privy; the water was drawn over the privy; there was no air except through the door; the stench was very offensive; it smelled like carrion, and produced a faintness."

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MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 16TH.

Wilson, Captain A., Commandant Colaba Sanitarium, to join, from Poona.

Ogilvie, Assistant Surgeon G. F., M.D., Civil Surgeon of Sholapore, on leave, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 16TH.

Thorp, Captain S. S., cadre 3rd B. E. Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Medhurst, Captain F. E., 2/12 Regiment, to join, to Bengal.

Connolly, Ensign B., 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Mhow.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 15th Aug.

The following appointments are made:—

Captain W. H. F. Sykes, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major General Smith, C. B., Commanding Poona Division, vice Macnaghten, resigned.

Poona Horse.—Captain A. W. Macnaghten, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Second Squadron Officer, vice Sykes.

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 8th August:—

Assistant Surgeon R. W. James, Medical Establishment.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, August 6.*)

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTION.

Cadre of the late 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry.—(1) Lieutenant Abel Henry Chapman (19th Hussars), to be Captain, vice Captain F. P. Luard, 19th Hussars, Cadre of the late 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry, having exchanged into the 104th Foot.

General List.—(2) Cornet Charles Rose Chase (21st Hussars), to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant V. J. Hodson, Cadre of the late 4th Bengal European Light Cavalry, deceased.

The promotion of Lieutenant Chapman and of Cornet Chase is made under the provisions of paragraph 58 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, and will in no way affect their position in the regiments marginally noted, for appointment to which Corps they were placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by G. G. O. No. 705 of 1862.

(1) 19th Hussars.
(2) 21st Hussars.

RELIEFS.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters, D and E batteries, from England to Meerut on arrival.

C BRIGADE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters, from Meerut to England, on relief by Head Quarters, A Brigade.

A Battery, from Morar to England, on relief by D Battery C Brigade.

B Battery, from Benares to England, on relief by C Battery C Brigade.

C Battery, from Meerut to Benares, on relief from England.

D Battery, from Meerut to Morar, 1st November.

16TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A Battery, from Saugor to Jubbulpore, on relief by B Battery 16th Brigade.

B Battery, from Jubbulpore to Saugor, 1st November.

C Battery, from Hazareebagh to Barrackpore, 15th November.

D Battery, from Dinapore to Barrackpore, on relief by F Battery 16th Brigade.

F Battery, from Barrackpore to Dinapore, 15th November.

G Battery, from Barrackpore to Hazareebagh, on relief by C Battery, 16th Brigade.

19TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

B Battery, from Mooltan to Rawul Pindee, on relief by D Battery 19th Brigade.

D Battery, from Rawul Pindee to Mooltan, 20th October.

22ND BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 3 Battery, from Morar to Lucknow.

24TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 3 Battery, from Lucknow to Morar, 1st November.

25TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Battery, from Delhi to Saugor, on relief by No. 2 Battery 25th Brigade.

No. 2 Battery, from Saugor to Delhi, on 1st November.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

2nd Dragoon Guards, from Benares and Cawnpore to Muttra, 15th November.

7th Dragoon Guards, from Muttra to Benares and Cawnpore on relief.

7th Hussars, from Kamilpore to Sealkote, on relief.

20th Hussars, from Sealkote to Kamilpore, 1st November.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

2-19th Regiment, from Cape of Good Hope to Hazareebagh, on arrival.

1-11th Regiment, from England to Fyzabad, on arrival.

2-12th Regiment, from England to Lucknow, on arrival.

34th Regiment, from Roy Bareilly and Seetapore to Morar, on relief by 97th.

35th Regiment, from Fyzabad to Mooltan, 1st November.

42nd Regiment, from Dugshaie to Rawul Pindee, 1st November.

48th Regiment, from Dum-Dum to England, on relief by 80th.

51st Regiment, from Nowshera to Peshawur, 20th October.

52nd Regiment, from Calcutta to England, on relief by 6th.

54th Regiment, from Saugor to Calcutta, on relief by 38th.

55th Regiment, from Hazareebagh to Saugor 1st November.

56th Regiment, from England to Benares, on arrival.

71st Regiment, from Peshawur to England, on relief by 51st.

77th Regiment, from Allahabad to Bareilly, on relief by 107th.

80th Regiment, from Jhansi to Dum-Dum on relief by 104th.

81st Regiment, from Morar to England, on relief by 34th.

82nd Regiment, from Subathoo to Meean Meer, 20th October.

89th Regiment, from Mooltan to Subathoo, on relief by 35th.

94th Regiment, from Meean Meer to Peshawar, on relief by 82nd.

97th Regiment, from Saugor to Roy Bareilly, on relief by 55th.

101st Regiment, from Rawul Pindee to Dugshaie, on relief by 42nd.

104th Regiment, from Bareilly to Jhansi, on relief by 77th.

107th Regiment, from Lucknow to Allahabad, 1st November.

3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, from Peshawur to Nowshera on relief by 20th.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

2nd Regiment, from Umritsur to Erinpoorah, 20th October.

3rd Regiment, from Bareilly to Cawnpore, on relief by 5th Bengal Cavalry.

5th Regiment, from Julpigoree to Bareilly, on relief by 14th Bengal Cavalry.

6th Regiment, from Peshawur to Umritsur, on relief by 13th Bengal Cavalry.

13th Regiment, from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur, 20th October.

14th Regiment, from Morar to Julpigoree, 1st November.

16th Regiment, from Erinpoorah to Morar, on relief by 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

18th Regiment, from Cawnpore to Rawul Pindee, 1st November.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

1st Native Infantry, from Morar to Oraie and Humeerpore, 1st November.

4th Native Infantry, from Delhi to Jhansie, on relief by 25th Native Infantry.

7th Native Infantry, from Banda and Nowgong to Allahabad, on relief by 40th Native Infantry.

11th Native Infantry from Nagode to Julpigoree and Gowhatty, on relief by 38th Native Infantry.

12th Native Infantry, from Cawnpore to Lullutpore, 1st November.

14th Native Infantry from Meean Meer to Benares, 1st November.

18th Native Infantry, from Julpigoree and Gowhatty to Morar on relief by 11th Native Infantry.

23th Native Infantry, from Alipore to Delhi, 1st November.

29th Native Infantry, from Oraie and Humeerpore to Barrackpore, on relief by 1st Regiment.

30th Native Infantry, from Benares to Alipore, on relief by 14th Regiment.

31st Native Infantry, from Barrackpore to Cawnpore, on relief by 29th Regiment.

34th Native Infantry, from Jhansie to Chittagong and Barrackpore, on relief by 4th Regiment.

36th Native Infantry, from Lullutpore to Barrackpore, on relief by 12th Regiment.

38th Native Infantry, from Chittagong and Barrackpore to Nagode, wing at Barrackpore, on 1st November, Head Quarters at Chittagong, on relief by 34th Regiment.

39th Native Infantry, from Barrackpore to Banda and Nowgong, on relief by 36th Regiment.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
16	Prince of Wales	Winckler	Calcutta June 19.
	Cyclops	Gardiner	London May 11.

DEPARTURES.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
16	Lloyds	Harris	Moulmein.
	Belle Isle	Webster	Liverpool.

The Ship *Huntress*, J. O. Barron, bound to Point de Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, for Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p. t.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
To Clyde		Nothing doing
To Hull		

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 16TH AUGUST 1864.

London.

Magnolia—80 packages coffee, 171 cwt., Fazulbhoy Gollam Hoosen & Co.

Tasmania—300 bags coffee, 300 cwt., Haha Kohn & Co.; 50 packages coffee, 90 cwt., Essa Khoeky; 494 packages wet dates, 639 cwt. Khan Mohomed Habib.

Liverpool.

Advance—8 bales cotton, 28 cwt. W. Cassinath.

Arran—75 bales cotton, 263¾ cwt., Hurry Govind; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Gocaldass Cullianjee.

Coronet—3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt. Cassajee Pochajee & Co.; 65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Cumber Sun & Co.

Fanny Forsyth—72 bales cotton, 217 cwt., Gellabhoy Khanbhoy & Co.; 4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Dinajee Gocal.

Floating Light—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Kessowjee Bhacoodll; 13 bales cotton, 45½ cwt., Soondordass Moolyee.

Gustavia—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Gocaldass Savucknath.

Matanra—100 bales cotton, 30 cwt., Sunjee Purbutt & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 650 cwt., Fulcher Cooper & Co.

Mistress of the Seas—108 bales cotton, 378 cwt., John Barrett & Co.; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Walljee Moolgee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., H. Clason & Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., J. Sigg & Co.; 105 bales wool, 315 cwt., Gokuldass Lilladhur.

Shannon—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nasarvin & Co.

Sailor Prince—300 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rustomjee Ellajee.

Havre.

Adelaide—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Ramonjee and Cursetjee Ermee; 1 case sundries, Haha Kuhn & Co.

Indus—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Siegfried & Co.; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Southampton.

Steamer *Malta*—2 cases piece goods, 50 pieces, Lee & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—August 8, *Schah Jehan*, Earl, from Penang 17th July; *Nubia*, MacNamara, from Suez 20th July, touched Aden 24th, Galle 2nd, and Madras 4th August; and *Interloper*, Paterson, from Newcastle 2nd April.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies " commenced loading."]

	FOR LONDON.	
1033	Magnolia, Powell—Dr. Burjorjee.	(c. l. July 18)
1136	Tasmania—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee	(c. l. July 16)
595	Yarra, Teasdale—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1466	Advance, Wylie—Steabouse & Co.	(c. l. May 17)
719	Anna Dorothea, Vincent—Robinson & Co.	
962	Arran, Cummings—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. July 29)
1599	Assaye, Thomas—Grey & Co.	
1132	Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1064	City of Foochow, Connell—Finlay Clark & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 2)
862	Coronet, Courtney—Remnie, Scorell & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 4)
654	Euretta, Jewson—Ashburner, Bell & Co.	(c. l. August 2)
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co	(c. l. March 28)
1194	Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 28)
849	Forest Queen, Roy—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
848	Gertrude, Spalding—Grey & Co	(c. l. June 2)
571	Gustavia, Palm—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1194	Matanra, Steward—The Captain.	(c. l. May 25)
1745	Mistress of the Seas, Pain—R. Scorell & Co.	(c. l. July 12)
1191	Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 13)
761	Sailor Prince, Cassey—Souza, Pinto & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 15)
647	Zemindar, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR HAVRE.	
775	Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. July 11)
1319	Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.	(c. l. August 3)
	FOR BATAVIA.	
695	Huntress, Barron.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
867	Alladin, Tinmouth—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
952	Arabstan, Dawson—H. M. Seedick.	(c. l. July 21)
460	Carobel, Devereux—Farnham & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 10)
875	Caribean, Robinson—Ewart Latham & Co.	
538	Comete, Dubren—Montallard & Co.	
202	Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama & Co.	
624	Fort William, Castle.	
819	Futtay Shaw Allum, Michael—H. J. Noor Mahomed.	
1197	Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 9)
913	India, Stewart—Remington & Co.	
1220	King Arthur, Marshall—The Captain.	
724	Morayshire, Penton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 28)
521	Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.	
1151	Romania, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. L.	
1100	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—C. Furdoonjee & Co.	
1031	Speedy, Dibbs.	(c. l. July 22)
1286	Timoor Shah, Dodd.	
	FOR SINGAPORE HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAIE.	
	Ta-Pang-Nyo, Grandie—David Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 5)
	FOR SINGAPORE.	
375	Favorite, Reith.	(c. l. July 20)
	FOR PENANG.	
636	Wellington, Ditchburn—Remington & Co.	
	FOR MAURITIUS.	
283	Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu Sons.	(c. l. July 7)
	FOR MUSCAT.	
71	Shiraz, Nacoda—Hajee Abdola Noor Mahomed.	(c. l. June 15)
	FOR MAULMAIN.	
1199	Baden, (s.) Stephen—Wallace & Co.	
655	Canada Belle, Henderson—Framjee, Sands & Co.	
315	Caroora, James—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 15)
339	Empress of China, Paton—Framjee Sands & Co.	
1050	Ocean Belle, Harrison—Cohen & Co.	(c. l. July 27)
	FOR COLOMBO.	
1138	Sapoorjee Heerjee, Lindsay.	(c. l. July 19)
	FOR PERSIAN GULF.	
298	Atalanta, Perfume.	(c. l. July 18)
	FOR KURRACHEE AND MAURITIUS.	
384	Ann Jenkins, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.	
453	John Renton, Hunter—A. H. Hasenke & Co.	(For sale.)
347	Rahmoonee, Nacoda—Damodur Ragowjee.	
	NOT FIXED.	
	Ann Robins, Nacoda.	
512	Antipodes, Macdonald—Nasmyth & Co.	
85	Alligator, Nacoda.	
304	Atiet Rahamon, De Lange.	
1118	Astronomer, Thomas—Roper, Price & Co.	
1255	British India, Pateling—J. S. Moore & Co.	
709	Burkley, Purdy—Grey & Co.	
	Bombay Castle (s), C. M. S. N. Co.'s.	
434	Baronet's Family, Richmond.	
1142	Catherine Bankes, McMillan—B. H. Cama.	
1119	Contest, Amy—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
906	Coringa, Wilson—Dady & Sorabjee.	
560	Comoria (s), Taunton.	
480	Calcutta, Leach—W. Nicol & Co.	(Leaky)
497	Dreadnought, Webster—J. Clover & Co.	
1174	Dharwar, Southei—Robinson & Co.	
165	Doollerah, Starkie.	
708	Ellen Maria, Hull—Wallace & Co.	
493	Ellen Masters, Turner—Ramdass Heerachund.	
1460	Futtay Salam, Miles.	
1156	Gatineau, Cummings—Souza, Pinto & Co.	
865	General Nichols, Wilde.	
477	Good Success, McGregor.	
1454	Golden Dream, Brown,—Lawrence & Co.	
650	John Melhuish, Watts—Grey & Co.	
677	John Bright, Beatham—C. M. S. N. Co.'s	
725	Kennington, Edwards—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1286	Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	
1069	Lloyds, Harris—Wallace & Co.	
900	Lalla Rookh, Swanton.	
1175	Lydia Williams, Carr—W. Nicol & Co.	
564	Marie Leonie—Joseph.	
507	Mackie, Nacoda.	
	Maria Gray, Bennett.	
	Mayarana Dayarana, Scott.	
563	Madura, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
517	Nowgong, Miners.	
1076	Natalia, Manley.	
1309	Northern Empire, Newest.	
866	Nancy, Nacoda.	
1047	Negotiator, Oldham—Steven Brothers.	
	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.	
1313	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama.	
1170	Queen of the Clyde, Dave—Blackwell & Co.	
959	Remington, Fowler—Remington, & Co.	
298	Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Manockjee.	(For sale)
965	Tiger, Ogg.	
	Thule (s)	
1151	Tyebjee,—S. Tyebjee & Co.	
1511	Wasp, Story—Rustomjee Cowasjee.	
1345	Western Empire—Lawrence & Co.	

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	[illegible] Ds. do.	100
China	60 Ds. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	15 pr. ct.	190 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	6 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	170	......	142 per cent. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	45 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	112 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	7 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	......	2½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	9 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	18 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	72 per cent. pm. during [illegible] sit.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent. pm.
China Bank	25	......	26
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	175 per cent. p.a. [nml.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	6 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	88 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	6 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	190 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	250	......	48 per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	25,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,800 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	250 do.	Rs. 12,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	35 do.	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 65,000 per share. pm.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,900	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 1,700 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. [discount.
Do. New £20 shares	139-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANYS.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 60 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 700 (nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 305 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co	5,000	......	Rs. 16,000 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 60,000 pm. per whole share.
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract and Building Company	150	......	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company	1,000	......	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 250 pm. nml.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,700	20 per cent.	Rs. 800 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 750 prem.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	5 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par. [nml.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
Loan 1835-36	94
Loan 1842-43	94
Loan 1854-55	94
New Five per Cent. Loan	102¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-6
Spanish Dollars	„ 210
Carolus	„ 200
Mexican Dollars	„ 230
German Crowns	„ 214¼
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 222
Bar Silver	„ 106-2
Gold Leaf	„ 16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 15th August 1864.

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready)	Rs. 615 to 630
New Dhollera, (ready)	„ 620
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	„ 630
New Oomrawuttee	„ 605 to 610
New Dharwar Sawginned	„ 690 to 705
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 560 to 570
New Verraval	„ 530 to 545
New Khandeish	„ 535 to 545
New Foraitchee	„ 600 to 605
New Accote	„ 620 to 625
New Mangalore	„ 630
New Hinghunghaut	„ 655 to 660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,440	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„ 6-14 to 7.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White)	„ 29 to 32. 36 to 38.
Sugar	„ 27 to 28. Nominal.

" Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne l'etoit laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mo' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
On demand ...... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight ...... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Manilla, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ „ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on ndon at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Bombay, 16th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ...... 2s. 0d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ...... 2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, " To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 200, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ...... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 9,292,565 (£371,702.) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 do do ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
Sight ...... 1s. 11½d. „
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-57 cts. „
3 do do ...... 2-51 „
Sight ...... 2-46 „

DEPOSITS

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 20th June 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £425,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co. Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0¾d.
4 do. do. ...... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ...... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand ...... 2s. 0¼d.
On Ireland and Scotland ...... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ...... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ...... 5 „
„ „ 12 „ ...... 7 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazar under the charge of Mr. GOVIND BALCRUSTNA, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,

Bombay, 22nd July 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अेंड चाइना बेंक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. R. and A. Hormasjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ...... 3 per cent.
3 „ ...... 4 „
6 „ ...... 5½ „
12 „ ...... 7 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

H. J. MARSDEN, Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE? [illegible]
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ...... The Bank of England.
Do. ...... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ...... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ...... Do do.
SCOTLAND ...... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ...... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Three „ ...... 2s. 0d. do.
Two „ ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
One „ ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ...... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per anm.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

" *The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office ...... LONDON. | Branch Office ...... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. do.
On Demand ...... 2s. 0d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent. If to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ...... 10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd August 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. *Chairman.* | LIVINGJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. P. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. B. [illegible], Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. „
„ On demand do. 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...... at 2s. 0½d. „
3 do. ...... at 2s. 0½d. „
2 do. ...... at 2s. 0d. „
1 do. ...... at 2s. 0d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ...... at 2s

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 5 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the " Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 6th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. „ 6 „ 5 „
Do. „ 12 „ 6 „

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum, Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGRIA, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 and unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ...... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ...... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ¼ „

Any further information as to the rates of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમબે જોઈનટ સટાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 90 Lacks of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE WAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
TRICUMDASS MARDOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSERWANJEE MANACKJEE PETIT, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. KEIR AND RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees; above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
„ 6 „ „ 6 „
„ 3 „ „ 5 „
From 15 days to 3 „ „ 4 „

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

The further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ...... at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0d. „
„ 3 „ 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 2 „ 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 1 „ 1s. 11½d. „
„ on Demand 1s. 11½d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11½d. „

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „
12 „ 6 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

8, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 17th June 1864. T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0½d.
Do. „ Demand ...... } 2s. 0d.
Do. Scotland ...... }
Do. Ireland ...... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ...... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ...... 3 „
Do. 6 „ ...... 4 „
Do. 12 „ ...... 5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received, by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklet Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps. | Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do. | „ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do. | „ Hand do.
„ Argand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms Chinese Pattern flower Vases of sizes.

1 Case of Oil paintings Gilt Frames.
1 Do. Oval pictures do.
Albums, Alsopp's and Bass Beer in Quarts &c.
China Pattern flower vases of sizes, Albums, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of English Bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.
1 Silver Hunting Watch " J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open face do.
Two Silver Watches " Jones."

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 22nd instant Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

1000 Pieces Grey Jaconets.
800 „ „ Mulls.
500 „ „ Shirtings.
500 „ „ Twills.
3 Cases Fancy Tumblers.
3 „ Trousering.
3 „ Black Cloth.
3 „ T[illegible]
1 „ Fa[illegible]
2 „ Ma[illegible] Brass Padlocks, Oak Cash Boxes,
Silver Plated Inkstands, Oil Lamps, Box Wood Rulers &c.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN GOODS AT MESSRS. FARNHAM & CO.'S GODOWNS AT THE END OF COOPERAGE LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. FARNHAM & Co., the undersigned will offer for Sale at Auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at the godowns abovenamed, the undermentioned American Goods Ex Ship *Moonlight* from Boston, via Kurrachee.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock precisely.

44 Cases, 440 Gallons Kerosene Oil. This Oil produces the best and cheapest Light known.
25 Cases Spirits of Turpentine Substitute.
3 Setts Fairbanks' Platform Scales and Weights, weighing 2,500 lbs., Ready for weighing Cotton.
1 Case 1 Dozen Backs.
8 Nest Tubs.
48 Dozen Wash Boards.
27 Boxes clothes Pins for drying clothes.
1 Case Brooms, Hair and Dust Brushes.
1 Barrel Cocoa.
6 Cases Superior Soap.
4 Cases 8 Dozen Preserved Clams.
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EXAMPLE

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Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	[illegible]	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	[illegible]	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	[illegible]	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	[illegible]	13	6	33	8	6	5	14	1
60	46	0	0	[illegible]	2	4	47	0	6	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	53	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly [illegible] payments in proportion. [illegible] and Endowments [illegible] favourable terms [illegible] every description of Life Assurance business transacted.

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EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
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[illegible] Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

Extracts from the Graefenberg Company's Almanac *Continued.*

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This remarkable pill, of which more are daily used than of all other pills together, was discovered under the following circumstances:

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Bilious Complaints,	Boils,
Asthma,	Deficient action of Bowels,
Constipation,	Catarrh,
Dyspepsia,	Cough of Pregnancy,
Erysipelas,	Difficult Breathing,
Low, Nervous, and Simple Fevers,	Acid Stomach,
Gastric Fevers,	Dyspeptic Consumption,
Gripes,	Imperfect Digestion,
Heartburn,	Determination of Blood to the Head,
Headache,	Flatulency,
Indigestion,	Frequent Bleeding at the Nose,
Hysterics,	Fainting,
Liver Complaint,	Nightmare,
Neuralgia,	Inflammation of Vital Parts,
Rheumatism, and all Diseases arising from want of action in the Digestive Organs,	Inflammation of the Stomach, Jaundice, &c.

My position as a clergyman, and at the head of a large literary, educational institution, has given me opportunities to extend the use of your medicines, and I wish to say that I have used no medicines in which I have so large confidence as I have in those of the Graefenberg Company.

GEO. S. CHADBOURNE, Poultney, Vt.

I can truly say that I believe the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills have been the means of saving my life on more than one occasion. In my opinion there is no medicine more valuable in bilious complaints.

JOHN M. BALTHIS, Victoria, Knox Co., Ill.

I, William Smith, Governor of Virginia, certify and make known that Joseph Prentice—who signs a certificate relating to the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills—is the Clerk of the Court of this State. The said certificate embraces the names of the most reliable and responsible people in this community, and certifies to the invariable curative action of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

And I further testify that full credit and faith are due and ought to be given to said certificates.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name, and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed hereunto.

WILLIAM SMITH, Governor.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Bracken County, Kentucky, certify that for many years we have frequently used in our families various kinds of medicines, some of which have been prescribed by our family physicians, and some others, called " patent medicines," we have purchased from druggists and merchants who had them for sale. We have recently used the " Graefenberg Family Medicines; we have fully *tested* their *virtue* and *merit* by using them at different times; we have seen and heard of their remarkable efficacy both in our own and other families, and we deem them *decidedly* the most *deserving*, the safest, and most valuable family medicine ever offered to the public, and we recommend them to all who need medicine.

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RAULIN ANDERSON, | JOHN HEAVERIN,
ELIAS THOMAS, | GEORGE MCMISLER.

I, James Houston, Justice of the Peace for Bracken Co., Kentucky, hereby certify, that the subscribers to the foregoing certificate are citizens of Bracken County, Kentucky, and I know them to be persons of strict veracity and good repute, and am sure they would not lend their names as above, but with utmost confidence in the medicine. Having used the " Graefenberg Vegetable Pills" in my family, I cheerfully add my testimony in their favor.

Given under my hand and seal,
JAMES HOUSTON, Justice of the Peace.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the town of Persia, Cattaraugus County N. Y., and the town of Collins, Erie County, N. Y., most cheerfully certify that we and our families have used the Graefenberg Family Medicines, and with the most gratifying results. We believe they justly merit the good qualities claimed for them by the Graefenberg Company, and would confidently recommend them to the public.

Signed by Geo. S. Hicker; Thomas J. Parker, physician; Abraham Bucker, farmer; I. P. Rolien, farmer; John Havens, merchant; Ely Page, farmer; Stephen Hooker, farmer; E. J. Goss, drover; G. F. Southwick, farmer; P. Waldin, farmer; Wm. Griffiths, butcher; D. Grannis, wheelwright; Edwin P. Daily, builder; H. N. Hooker, merchant; John Barnheart, farmer; E. Van Dorke, cordwainer.

Sworn before JOHN B. WILBOR, Justice of the Peace

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